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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

By the Dawn of yesterday we received our regular Packets of London Papers to the 17th of August. Temporary indisposition and other interruptions must plead our excuse for being unable to say more than that we have done our best, out of these materials, to fill our Paper as usefully and agreeably as we could.

Marquis of Londonderry.—The reflections and observations which suggest themselves to the mind on the recent melancholy death of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, are almost wholly of a political character. If they run into dissertations upon the policy of the Government, instead of being confined to the measures and principles of the Minister himself it is because the noble Marquis, as a politician, had no separate existence from that of the colleagues with whom he co-operated. He neither controlled them living, nor will eclipse them dead. He was, indeed, so far distinguished on some occasions, as to become the recognized organ of their errors—the conduit through which their collective notions of foreign politics, their weaknesses, inconsistencies, and vices as a party, were discharged. If it be but our duty to rescue the fame of Lord LONDONDERRY from the imputation which has been often affixed to it, as if he were the sole author of every mistake, whether of war or peace, committed by this Government in its transactions with other Powers, it is no less our right to seize the opportunity now presented for offering briefly a remark or two upon the general course and merits of that policy in which the deceased Minister has for many years borne a certain and acknowledged share.

The outset of this Ministry was neither auspicious nor creditable. They were, instantly on the accession of the noble Marquis to office, declared by the House of Commons to be incapable of carrying on the Government. By manoeuvring of one kind or other, they practically set aside the vote. The war was raging, and only one alternative was before them—namely, to fight or yield. The country forbade them to fall prostrate before BUONAPARTE: but they would have suffered the war to languish, and “changed” an acute in a chronic malady. Out of this they were with difficulty driven—they swam with the tide of public feeling throughout Europe—accepted and applied the ready resources of the nation—reinforced the British Armies—subsidized the Continental States, already drawn up against common enemy—and at length, with the whole civilized world for their allies, wrought out his destruction. For this, there were natural and just rejoicings; but there were likewise party exultations, and assumption of transcendent merit, which however natural, were not strictly just. The successful termination of the great war in Europe was not the peculiar triumph of that Cabinet of which Lord LONDONDERRY was a member. With the sole exception of that portion of the contest which had been committed to the Duke of WELLINGTON, the campaigns of 1813, 1814, were guided by the skill and spirit of Russian and German officers. The English Ministers, or rather the monied interest of England, were bankers to the Grand Alliance, and furnished the sinews of the war. To that extent they may claim the honour of being auxi-

liaries, and nothing higher: but as to any real growth of intellect among them, there was none. The Cabinet was the same “incapable” Cabinet. The men were the identical same satellites to Mr. PITT, subordinates to Mr. PERCEVAL—nay, even to Lord SIDMOUTH—whom the Parliament had known, and knowing had despised them. They became parts of, and appendages to, a mighty conflict. They were harnessed to the car of Victory, while Europe held the reins. Circumstances ruled these Ministers, whose position was chosen for them, and improved by others. They could not have resisted that universal impulse which they had not created, but which BUONAPARTE had provoked; for he was the real author of his own reverses.

If this judgment of Lord LONDONDERRY and his brethren be thought too severe, bring it to the test of history. To prove that they owed their prosperity to some extrinsic cause, it will be enough for reasonable men to see how these Ministers acted when left to their own resources. The war with America was their personal work: there the honour belonged to them exclusively; and where will be found a Statesman throughout the world to envy or to strip them of their laurels? The war in Europe ended while that with America went on. We had fleets and armies to let loose upon the Republicans, and to use them as instruments of peace. How, then, to that great end, did we employ them? The treaty was as unwise as the war was disgraceful. We fought to be beaten, and we negotiated only to be deceived. On the campaign of Canada and New Orleans, the Treaty of Ghent was a consistent commentary.

If the Advocates—or (should any such remain) the admirers—of these Ministers want additional evidence of the praise to which they are actually entitled, let us point to that last and most shining of their exploits—the SETTLEMENT, so called, of Europe. The difficulties which they had to contend with in this their crowning effort, bore some analogy to those which had offered themselves to a successful war and to an honourable peace with America: but the obstacles in Europe were less powerful, and the consequences of a failure would be attended with even deeper degradation, and with far more extensive ruin. England stood alone against America; but at the Congress of Vienna she had the rights of nations—the affections of mankind—the bonds and obligations of faith, gratitude, and honour—and the physical force of Spain and Poland, of Italy, Norway, and of the smaller states of Germany, at her back. Here, then, would be afforded another proof how the English Ministers could lead; for in assisting to beat down BUONAPARTE, they had but shown how they could follow. They sacrificed every thing which ought to have been preserved, and maintained pertinaciously all that wisdom and principle required them to abandon. Freedom, which had been made to the nations of Europe the sworn price of their blood and toil expended in the overthrow of one ruthless tyranny, was every where withheld from its rightful owners; and a second tyranny, more intolerable than the first, because more the fruit of treachery, was every where established in its place. Italy, invoked to arms by the voice of England herself, was betrayed, bound hand and foot, and remitted, with the open approbation of England, to her old race of tyrants. Spain, constituted into a representative government by this Ministry, was by it resigned to absolute power and to the Inquisition, Poland was released, only to be re-subju-

* Mr. CANNING's expression, in speaking on the conduct of the Spanish war.

gated: Norway starved and striped into submission to an old and hated enemy. Holland and Flanders squeezed into a union, which both cordially execrate, and which the first movement of that Power against whom it was raised as a barrier, will in a moment dissolve. Thus, on all sides, have national rights and feelings, and that public opinion which constitutes the essence of just government, been made the unpaid victims of a war undertaken on pretence of restoring and defending them: this, too, in spite, as they would persuade us, of the British Ministers, who boast eternally of their influence and ascendancy over the councils of the Continent. If it was *they* who won this victory, could they not secure or fairly distribute the spoil? But it will be said, though ungenerous to the rest of mankind, Lord Londonderry and his brethren were wise enough to stipulate for some advantage to England, in return for the sacrifices authorized by England, at the expense of other nations. No one condition, however, was exacted on behalf of England. Her finest colonies were surrendered to her most inveterate rivals; and the very idea of forming commercial treaties ridiculed, because it was much to be apprehended that we could not enforce their execution! What, then, is the position to which this Ministry have now reduced us? All the great states of Europe have gained by those efforts of finance and of force, by which England alone has been exhausted. The general peace negotiated by Lord Londonderry, by its utter disregard of the rights and passions of men, has re-invigorated all those principles of discord in which the war of the revolution had its origin.

What effect may be produced upon the politics of the Ministry, or on their existence as an administration, by the loss which they have sustained, is not of very easy decision. Reports of all kinds are circulated. Mr. CANNING's friends assert, that he will not seek to lead the House of Commons. The new Foreign Secretary, at all events, must be a somewhat hazardous appointment. Lord Londonderry had so long filled it—had carried on an intercourse so extensive, so various, so important, and of such long continuance with Foreign Courts—he was so much at home in their secrets and obliquities, that the system may suffer from any immediate change. Whether the honour or the interests of England will suffer, is a separate question.

London, Aug. 19, 1822.—On Monday evening, the Lord Chancellor had a long consultation with the Earl of Liverpool.

Mr. Arbuthnot arrived in town at four o'clock yesterday morning from his seat near Kettering.

We stated yesterday, by mistake, that Lord Maryborough had gone to the Netherlands: his Lordship was in London yesterday, and had a consultation with the Earl of Liverpool, at Liverpool-house, Whitehall; as did the Earl of Westmorland, Mr. Arbuthnot, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who came to town yesterday morning from Blackheath, and returned in the evening.

Letters dated the 23d of April were received yesterday from Valparaiso, which confirm the previous accounts that the port of Callao and other places on the Pacific are blockaded by two Spanish frigates. These vessels, it appears, are the *PAUNA* and *VENGANZA*, the same which were formally surrendered to the Government of Guayaquil, by a convention, signed by their commanders. The affair is now asserted to have been a stratagem on their part, for the purpose of obtaining water and provisions, of which they at the time stood in great need. The Governor of Guayaquil had no vessels at his disposal of sufficient strength to punish the violation of the convention.

By the Brazil packet, letters from Rio de Janeiro of the 4th from Pernambuco of the 26th, and from Bahia of the 21st of June have been received. Those from Rio de Janeiro being only one day later than the sailing of the *BEAVER* ship of war, do not convey any additional intelligence. In Pernambuco every thing was tranquil. They had elected the members for the Cortes or general assembly at Rio, who were about to repair to that capital. Bahia was also tranquil. It appears that the accession by this province to the measure of convoking a general assembly at Rio, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the provinces respecting the continuance of their dependance on Portugal, will not be much longer withheld. Arrangements for a public declaration to that effect was secretly making by the

authorities, and it was expected before the end of the month an intimation would be given to the Portuguese troops, by which they had been so long overawed, that they must either allow the general opinion to declare itself freely, or embark for Portugal.

Paris, August 10, 1822.—A pamphlet entitled, *BONAPARTE ET MURAT, RAVISSEURS D'UNE JEUNE FEMME*, was a few years ago the subject of an action more or less scandalous, between the Lady and her first husband, M. Revel, formerly a captain of cavalry. The fair seemed forgotten in the Courts, but a crowd was collected again yesterday, in the chamber of First Instance by a new episode. The object of the cause is to fix the condition of the Minor Leon, now aged 17, who has performed a great part in the memoirs and pleadings of M. Revel. About 1819, M. Revel instituted a suit to bastardize this youth, who appeared to be taken under the particular protection of the Buonaparte family, and whose fortune had been doubled by the good management of his guardians, Count Masuieres and Baron Meneval. He affirms that this youth is the son of his wife, that he was admitted to the civil state in 1806, under the name of her family, and that he disavows him as the offspring of adultery, because his birth coincides with the period of the commencement of the process of divorce, and when he, Revel, was confined in the prison of Doudeau. M. Dupin, counsel for Baron Meneval, represents the action as the result of skillful tactics on the part of M. Revel, who, by circuitous means, endeavours to claim a youth who belongs neither to him nor his wife. The cause is adjourned for a week.

Sitting of the Cortes.—Madrid papers to the 24th ultimo, arrived yesterday. In the sitting of the Cortes of the 18th of June, and some subsequent days, the discussion on the report of the committee on the political state of the nation was continued. The debate turned chiefly on measures recommended by the committee relative to the clergy. One proposition was, that the Curates and Vicars should be required not to permit any sermon to be preached in their churches without their license and a knowledge of the doctrines it contains, and that they should be held responsible for any abuse committed in the discharge of their ministry. This proposition was adopted, with the addition of extending the same precaution to the sermons preached in cathedrals, and to those preached in public places. Another proposition was adopted, requiring the Bishops of dioceses, where insurrectionary parties have been raised, to state whether any ecclesiastics had joined them, and what measures had been adopted against such ecclesiastics. All convents which give shelter or aid to the insurgents are to be suppressed. Among the subjects under the consideration of the Cortes, is a plan for improving the revenue. The following article of this plan was adopted on the 21st by 93 votes against 38, viz. "From the 1st July, 1822, to the 30th June, 1823, the importation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco of every kind shall be on account of the nation, without any corporation or individual being allowed to engage in this trade, except with respect to cigars and snuff brought from the Havannah, which may be imported as heretofore, on payment of the duties."

In the sitting of the 21st, the Cortes were officially informed that his Majesty and all the Royal Family were to repair to Madrid on the 27th.

The Madrid papers continue to express great jealousy of the favour shown by the French Government to the Insurgents. It is stated, that an order issued at Bayonne for the Spanish refugees to retire into the interior of France had not been enforced.

A proclamation has been published at Roncesvalles, dated the 10th, signed by several Canons, who call themselves the Governors of the Province of Navarra. The object of these disaffected ecclesiastics is to induce the Spanish troops to desert. They invite them to join the imaginary "Army of the Faith," but their attempts at seduction have hitherto had no effect.

In the sitting of the 21st the report of the Commission appointed to review the transactions connected with the late loan with the house of Ardonin and Co. was read, and ordered to be printed with despatch. On the nature of that report the journals are silent.

These papers contain several articles relative to the movements of the insurgents, and their pursuit by the constitutional troops, but the circumstances detailed are very unimportant.

Latest English Papers.

London, August 14, 1822.—We present our readers with as full an account as we have been able to collect of the melancholy investigation which took place yesterday into the circumstances which caused and accompanied the death of the late Marquis of Londonderry. It is needless to state, that in our opinion the jury returned the only verdict which the decisive evidence given on the occasion would warrant; but if the doctrine laid down by the learned Coroner be correct, much of that evidence was unnecessary. We are sorry on so mournful an occasion to be obliged to remark on the opinions of a Judge performing a solemn duty, but we cannot help expressing our surprise at some of the principles of his opening speech. The inquiries of a Coroner's jury, we have always understood, embrace two points, namely—1st, Did the deceased die by his own hand? And 2d, Supposing he did, was the state of his mind such as to warrant a belief that he committed self-murder, or killed himself in a fit of insanity? If the doctrine laid down on this occasion be correct, the simple fact of self-destruction would be evidence of insanity, and a verdict of *felix de se* would be impossible.—Times.

INQUEST ON THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

Yesterday at a few minutes before three o'clock a jury of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity of the estate of the late Marquis of Londonderry was empanelled, to inquire into the cause of the death of the above Noble Lord. The Coroner was Mr. JOSEPH CARTER, of Deptford. The inquest was held at the house of the deceased lord, and to the credit of the individuals who were appointed to superintend the arrangements attendant upon this melancholy occasion, not the slightest attempt was made to keep the proceedings secret. Directions were given to the domestics to admit every person who desired to be present at the inquest. The jury having been sworn,

The Coroner addressed them in nearly the following terms:—Upon no former occasion in the performance of his duty had his feelings been so excited as by the present unfortunate event. He was indeed so much affected that they must perceive he could hardly express himself as he wished. Upon this account he trusted they would excuse any trifling errors which he might commit in the exercise of his duty. The gentlemen of the jury were summoned and sworn to inquire into the cause of the death of a nobleman, who stood perhaps as high in the public estimation as any man in the country. That his Lordship had met his death under particular circumstances, they doubtless must have learned. But it was his duty to inform them that they must remove from their minds all impressions which should not be borne out by the evidence. The gentlemen whom he addressed being neighbours of the deceased, were better able to form a just estimate of his character than he was. As a public man, it was impossible for him to weigh his character in any scales that he could hold. In private life he believed the world would admit that a more amiable man could not be found. Whether the important duties of the great office which he held pressed upon his mind, and conducted to the melancholy event which they had assembled to investigate, was a circumstance which in all probability never could be discovered. He understood that his Lordship had for some time past been so unwell as to require the assistance of a medical attendant. This gentleman would be examined on the inquest, and would doubtless be competent to describe the disease and affliction under which his Lordship laboured. That the dreadful blow which deprived the noble Lord of life was inflicted by his own hand, he believed the jury, when they came to hear the evidence, could not doubt. He understood it would be proved that no person in the house, except his Lordship, could have committed the act. When the jury should examine the situation of the body, and hear the evidence that would be submitted to them, he was convinced that they would be perfectly unanimous in that part of their verdict which went to declare the manner in which the deceased met his death. He felt that it was a matter of delicacy to allude to the part of the verdict, and he would not presume to anticipate what it might be; but he trusted the result would be that which all good men desired. If the facts which he had heard were proved in evidence, he thought no man could doubt that at the time he committed the rash act his Lordship was labouring under a mental delusion. If, however, it should unfortunately appear that there was not sufficient evidence to prove what were generally considered the indications of a disordered mind, he trusted that the jury would pay some attention to his (the Coroner's) humble opinion, which was, that no man could be in his proper senses at the moment he committed so rash an act as self-murder. His opinion was in consonance with every moral sentiment, and of the information which the wisest of men had given to the world. The Bible declared that a man doing to nothing as strongly as his own life. He therefore viewed it as an axiom, and an abstract principle, that a man must necessarily be out of his mind at the moment of destroying himself. The jury, of course, would not adopt his opinion upon this point, unless it were in unison with their own. He would not longer occupy the time and attention of the jury than to express his pleasure at seeing so respectable a body of gentlemen, and to add a hope that they would acquit themselves of their important duty to the satisfaction of the public, as well as of their own

consciences. He must apologise for saying a few words more. The body was lying up stairs, and in the room adjoining to that in which it lay, the Marchioness at present was, and from thence it had been found impossible to remove her. To picture to the imagination any thing like the state of that noble lady's mind, was altogether impossible. The partition which divided the room in which the body lay from that which the Marchioness at present occupied was so thin, that the least noise being made in the former could not fail to be heard in the latter. The forms of law, however, required that the jury should view the body, and judge from the external marks which it might exhibit, of the causes which had produced death: he therefore had only to request that the gentlemen would be as silent as possible. He was almost afraid that the creaking of their shoes might be the means of exciting ideas which would wound the feelings of the unhappy Marchioness. He was sure, under these circumstances, the jury would do every thing in their power to prevent the least noise, and he might observe that it would be desirable to abstain from talking in the room where the body lay, because any conversation must certainly be heard through the almost, he might say, paper partition. After the jury had satisfied themselves by viewing the body, they would return to execute the remainder part of their duty.

During the address of the Coroner, the domestics of the unfortunate Marquis who were in the room, for the most part, shed tears; indeed, the love which the servants of his Lordship bore towards him was, we will not say surprising (for kind and honourable treatment from a gentleman to those persons who are dependent upon him, must ever procure such a result), but highly creditable both to him and the individuals who composed his household.

Before the jury left the room for the purpose of seeing the body, one of them suggested that his colleagues, as well as himself, should take off their shoes, in order to prevent as far as possible any noise that might be occasioned by them in walking. This hint was immediately acted upon, and the jury left the room.

After what had fallen from the Coroner, a feeling of delicacy prevented us from accompanying the jury up stairs, although we were given to understand that no objection would have been made to such a proceeding. In fact, as we have before hinted, no attempt at concealment was manifested on the part of the household, but on the contrary a desire was shown to afford the public an opportunity of ascertaining the particulars of an event respecting which much interest must necessarily be excited.

The following description of the situation of the body at the time the jury viewed it we believe to be correct:—The body was enveloped in a dressing gown, and the head was covered with a handkerchief. The feet were towards the window. The blood which proceeded from the wound was still upon the ground.

After being absent about 10 minutes, the jury returned evidently much affected by the melancholy spectacle which they had just beheld.

The first witness called was Anne Robinson, who being sworn deposed as follows:—"I wait upon the Marchioness of Londonderry; I knew the Marquis of Londonderry; his body now lies up stairs. In my opinion he has been ill during the last fortnight, but particularly so since Monday week. On Monday morning he rang the bell; I answered it: he inquired why my Lady had not been to see him. Her Ladyship had been with him all night, and I told him so. Her Ladyship at this time was not in the room. I then went away. The bell rang again. When I answered it, he asked if Dr. Bankhead had been to see him? I told him that Dr. Bankhead had been with him about two hours and a half in the evening. It was about 4 in the morning when he asked me this question. When I told him that Dr. Bankhead had been with him, he asked what he had said to the Doctor—whether he had talked any nonsense to him, or any thing particular, as he had no recollection on the subject. I replied, that I was not in the room during the time that he talked with the doctor. I then left the room. He rang again about seven o'clock. I went to him. He then asked me what I wanted there. My Lady was with him at the time. She had been with him since four o'clock, and she answered, 'that my Lord wanted his breakfast.' My Lord and Lady were in bed at the time. I left the room and brought the breakfast up. He sat up in the bed and tasted part of it. He found fault with it, and said 'it was not a breakfast fit for him.' He said there was no butter there; the butter, however, was on the tray, as usual, and I pointed out to him. The manner in which he spoke struck me as being uncommon; and it was in a sharp tone, which was unusual with him. I left the room after this. The bell rang again in about half an hour; that was about half past seven. My Lady was in the room at this time, and I cannot tell who rang the bell. When I entered the room he asked me whether Dr. Bankhead had come from town. I told him that Dr. Bankhead had slept in the house. He then said that he wished to see him. My Lady then got up and came to me at the door, and said something to me. I went to Dr. Bankhead, and gave him my Lord's message. I went back to my Lord, and told him that Dr. Bankhead would be with him in two minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my Lady, before I left the room to go to Dr. Bankhead, he

said there was a conspiracy against him. My Lady at that time desired me to tell Dr. Bankhead that he was wanted as soon as he could come. When I returned and told my Lady that Dr. Bankhead would come, my lady got out of bed and retired to her dressing-room. At this moment my Lord also got out of bed, and turned to the right into his own dressing-room. [Several questions were here put to the witness to ascertain the precise situation of these rooms. From the answers which she returned, it appeared that the common sleeping room opened into a passage, on either side of which was a dressing-room, Lady Londonderry's on the left, his Lordship's on the right. At the extremity of the passage was another door, behind which Dr. Bankhead was waiting.] I had just opened the door of my Lady's dressing-room, into which she had entered, when my Lord rushed past me into his own room. I opened the outside door, and told the circumstance to Dr. Bankhead, who immediately followed my Lord into his dressing-room. I cannot tell what passed there, but I heard my Lord open his window before the doctor entered his room. Immediately when the doctor entered the room he (the doctor) exclaimed 'Oh, my Lord,' or 'Oh, my God,' I cannot recollect which. I heard no reply to this from my Lord. I instantly rushed into the room, and saw the doctor with my Lord in his arms. I remained in the room till I saw the Doctor lay him with his face upon the ground. I saw the blood running from him while Dr. Bankhead held him. I saw a knife. I heard my Lord say nothing. I was certainly much alarmed. The knife was in his right hand. [A penknife with an ivory handle, and upon which there was no appearance of blood, was here shown to the witness.] I believe that to be the penknife which I saw in my Lord's hands. After staying a few minutes in my Lord's dressing-room, I followed Dr. Bankhead to my Lady. I had previously raised an alarm, and it was now general throughout the house. To the best of my belief, my Lord did not live four minutes after I saw him. I did not perceive any wound nor any blood while he was in his bed-room. No person was with him in the interval between his leaving his dressing-room and his death but Dr. Bankhead. His state of mind appeared to be very incorrect for the last three or four days of his life. He appeared to be very wild in every thing he said or did. He wanted from me a box which he said Lord Clanwilliam had given to me. His Lordship, however, had never given me any. He also asked me for his keys, when he had them about him. During the last fortnight he was accustomed to say that every body had conspired against him. He was very severe in his manner of speaking, which I never noticed before, he being in general mild and kind. When he saw two people speaking together, he always said, 'There is a conspiracy laid against me.' A great many circumstances induced me to believe that he was out of his mind a fortnight before his death. He scolded my lady on Sunday afternoon, because, as he said, she had not been near him all day, she had entirely forsaken him. Her Ladyship, however, had been sitting with him all the morning. The witness, in conclusion, repeated her belief that his Lordship had been in a state of mental delusion for some weeks previous to his death.

The second witness examined was Charles Bankhead, M. D., of Lower Brook-street, Governor-square.—"On last Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, I received a note from Lady Londonderry, desiring me to come as soon as I could to see the Marquis of Londonderry, at his house in St. James's square. Her note stated that she was very anxious about his Lordship, as she thought he was very ill and very nervous; that they were to leave town for North-Cray at seven o'clock in the evening, and that she hoped I would come before that hour. I arrived in St. James's square at six o'clock, and found my Lord and Lady alone in the drawing-room. Upon feeling his pulse I conceived him to be exceedingly ill. He complained of a severe head-ache, and of a confusion of recollection. He looked pale, and was very much distressed in his manner. I told him that I thought it was necessary that he should be cupped, and that I would stay and dine with his lady and himself whilst the cupper came. The cupper soon arrived, and took seven ounces of blood from the nape of his Lordship's neck. After the operation was performed, he stated that he was very much relieved, and I advised him to lay himself quietly down on the sofa for half an hour; and as he had scarcely eaten the whole day, to take a cup of tea before he got into the carriage to return to North-Cray. He followed my advice, and laid himself down on the couch, where he remained very tranquil. After this he drank two cups of tea. I waited until I saw my Lady and himself get into the carriage in order to return to North-Cray. Before his departure his Lordship said, that as I must be sure he was very ill, he expected that I would come to North-Cray and stay all Saturday night, and if possible all Sunday. I sent with him some opening medicines, which he was to take early on Saturday in order that I might know the effect they had produced on my arrival. I know that he took these powders on Saturday. I arrived at North-Cray about 7 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. I understood that his Lordship had not been out of bed all day, and I immediately proceeded to his bed-room. On entering his bed-room, I observed that his manner of looking at me expressed suspicion and alarm. He said it was very odd that I should come into his bedroom first, before going into the dining-room below. I answered that I had dined in town, and knowing that the family were at dinner down stairs, I had come to visit him. Up-

on this he made a reply which surprised me exceedingly. It was to this effect—that I seemed particularly grave in my manner, and that something must have happened amiss. He then asked me abruptly whether I had anything unpleasant to tell him? I answered, 'No; that I was surprised at his question, and the manner in which it was proposed.' He then said, the truth was, that he had reason to be suspicious in some degree, but that he hoped that I would be the last person who would engage in any thing that would be injurious to him. His manner of saying this was so unusual and so disturbed, as to satisfy me that he was at the moment labouring under mental delusion. I treated him to be very tranquil, and prescribed for him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined him to barley water, and allowed him sleep only. I remained with him during Saturday night and till one o'clock on Sunday morning. Though his fever was not very high during any part of this time, yet the incoherence of his speech and the uncomfortableness of his manner continued unaltered. During Sunday I visited him frequently, and continued with him in the evening till half-past 12 o'clock. I advised him to be as tranquil as possible, and told him that I would endeavour to persuade my Lady to come to bed. I slept in a room very near that of his Lordship. On Monday morning, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Robinson, my Lady Londonderry's maid, came to my room door, and asked if I was dressed, telling me, 'my Lord wished to see me by and by.' I answered, that I was ready to come that moment, but Mrs. Robinson said, that she did not wish me to come then, because her Ladyship had not left the bed-room. In about half an hour, she returned again, and said, that his Lordship would be glad to see me immediately, as her Ladyship was putting on her gown, in order to go into her own dressing-room. On walking from my own room to Lord Londonderry's bed-room, I observed that the door of the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lordship was not in it. In an instant Mrs. Robinson said to me, 'His Lordship has gone into his dressing-room.' I stepped into his dressing-room and saw him in his dressing gown, standing with his front towards the window, which was opposite to the door at which I entered. His face was directed towards the ceiling. Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my step, he exclaimed, 'Bankhead, let me fall upon your arm—'tis all over.' As quickly as possible I ran to him, thinking he was fainting and going to fall. I caught him in my arms as he was falling, and perceived that he had a knife in his right hand, very firmly clinched, and all over blood. I did not see him use it; he must have used it before I came into the room. In falling he declined upon one side, and the blood burst from him like a torrent from a watering pot. I was unable to support him, and he fell out of my arms. I think the wound must have been inflicted as soon as I put my foot on the threshold of the door, as its nature was such that the extinction of life must have followed it in the twinkling of an eye. I think that not less than two quarts of blood flowed from him in one minute. I am satisfied that a minute did not elapse from the moment of my entering the room until he died, and during that time he said not a word except that which I have already mentioned. It was impossible that any human being could have inflicted the wound but himself. Having known him intimately for the last 30 years, I have no hesitation in saying that he was perfectly insane when he committed this act. I had noticed a great decline in the general habit of his health for some weeks prior to his death; but I was not aware of the mental delusion under which he was labouring till within three or four days of his decease."

After Dr. Bankhead had finished his testimony, the Coroner inquired whether there were any more witnesses who could speak to the nature of this transaction. He was informed that there were several; but a doubt being thrown out as to the necessity of calling them after the evidence which had already been adduced, he said that he should consult the jury upon the point, and in consequence ordered the room to be cleared of all spectators.

After the Coroner and jury had been left to themselves for half an hour, notice was given that strangers were again permitted to enter the room in which they were sitting. On reaching it, we found the jury ranged round the Coroner's table, and giving their assent to a verdict which he read to them. The verdict stated, "That on Monday, August 12, and for some time previously, the Most Noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, under a grievous disorder did labour and languish, and became in consequence delirious and of insane mind; and that, whilst in that state, with a knife of iron and steel, he did inflict on himself on the left side of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound of one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of which he instantly died; and that no other person except himself was the cause of his death."

We observed Lord Clanwilliam, Lord G. Seymour, Mr. Pianta, and several other official gentlemen, in and about the house in the course of the morning.

There were two reports current in North and Fooks Cray yesterday morning, regarding the cause of Lord Londonderry's death. One of them attributed it to a violent quarrel said to have taken place between his Majesty and his Lordship on Friday morning, and the other to the fatigue and anxiety of mind occasioned him by the great pressure of business during the last session of Parliament.

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

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Royal Visit.

DEPARTURE OF HIS MAJESTY FOR SCOTLAND.

Plymouth Gazette, August 17.—Saturday. (Aug. 18.) being the day fixed for the embarkation of his Majesty from Greenwich on his northern trip, that place presented a scene of animated bustle and activity such as it has not often witnessed since the landing of her late Majesty on her first landing in this country.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, the road leading to Greenwich from London was thronged with eager passengers of every rank and condition in life, hastening towards the busy scene of expected gaiety and pomp, and multitudes of well-dressed pedestrians of both sexes lining the road side.

Order having been given at the Greenwich Hospital-gate to admit no strangers without a written order from the proper authority, the grounds were kept perfectly clear for the Royal cortege, and the visitors were compelled to take refuge in the houses near the water-side, which were completely crammed, or to stand on the terrace skirting the river, which presented a closely-wedged and impenetrable mass of spectators, comprising a large proportion of well-dressed females, or to take to the boats with which the river was almost literally covered. In addition to the Royal flotilla, a considerable number of sailing pleasure boats, with colours flying, were moored along the shore, and filled with people. A little before 8, the City barges were seen approaching down the river, preceded by an immense number of row-galleys and pleasure-boats of all sizes and descriptions; and a little after 8 o'clock, the Lord Mayor arrived in the state barge, towed by the ROYAL SOVEREIGN steam-boat, and filled with a large and splendid company, the vessels in sight hoisting their colours and flags at every mast-head as he passed.

The Lords of the Admiralty were in attendance at an early hour. The pensioners lined the principal avenue within the gates, through which his Majesty was to pass. The school of the establishment, of upwards of 1000 children, also formed another line within the gates.

At half past 2, the Marquis of Conyngham, and his son, Lord Francis, arrived in travelling carriages; and soon afterwards they were followed by the Earls of Harrowby, Westmorland, and Liverpool, the Marquis of Londonderry, &c. &c.

At 5 min. past 3, a general "huzzah!" announced the approach of his Majesty, and in a short time the King arrived at the Royal Hospital, in a plain green carriage-and-four, escorted only by a party of the 15th Hussars. In a few moments his Majesty (having rested for a short time in the Government house) appeared at the stairs at which he was to embark. He was attended by two or three Noblemen, and was dressed in a plain blue surtout and foraging cap. He descended to the barge, which was in waiting with the national standard flying, and in very few minutes alongside the ROYAL GEORGE. At the moment that he descended the steps from the Royal Hospital, he was greeted by the vast multitude ashore and on the river, with cheers which were truly astounding. The hats and handkerchiefs of tens of thousands of persons, of both sexes, were waving in the air.

At exactly 30 minutes past three the King was alongside the ROYAL GEORGE, and he ascended the ladder at the gang-way amid the cheers of the surrounding multitude, and Royal salutes from both shores.

A little before three o'clock, two carriages arrived with a number of his Majesty's pages and inferior servants, with luggage, &c. and they were taken in the ROYAL GEORGE boats on board that vessel. A carriage immediately afterwards arrived, containing the venerable Admiral of the Fleet, Earl St. Vincent. Every possible mark of respect was paid to the veteran by the troops who presented arms, and by the officers on duty, and the guard of honour, who conducted him to the beach, and saw him on board the jolly-boat of the ROYAL GEORGE. It was conceived to be consistent with etiquette, that the oldest admiral of England should welcome the Sovereign on board. The moment the King got on board the ROYAL GEORGE, after mounting what is called the "accommodation ladder" with a good deal of agility, he walked towards the quarter-deck, where Earl St. Vincent stood uncovered, and saluted him; they shook hands, and after conversation of some length, the King was introduced to each officer on board. The Earl St. Vincent then took his leave of the King, and was brought on shore again, the King descended the accommodation ladder on taking leave of his Lordship.

The King was accompanied in the barge attached to the Royal yacht by the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Francis Conyngham, the Marquis of Anglessea (who immediately afterwards went on board his own yacht), and several other distinguished characters; and he was received on the quarter-deck by the Hon. Capt. Sir C. Paget, and the whole of the ship's officers in full uniform.

When the King and retinue were safely on board the ROYAL GEORGE, the state-barge of the Lord Mayor of London was unmoored, and rowed to the ROYAL SOVEREIGN steam-yacht, which vessel took her in tow, and proceeded to the centre of the river.—At 20 minutes to 4, the Royal yacht was in rapid motion.

The King remained upon deck until it was nearly dark, and returned the greetings from the numerous vessels which passed him, with his usual affability.

The interest excited by the expected approach of his Majesty to Gravesend, in his way to the North, was scarcely less ardent than that which had existed at Greenwich. At 20 minutes after 7 the SOVEREIGN steam vessel, towing the Lord Mayor's barge, passed Tilbury Fort, keeping the centre of the river, and the band on board playing "God save the King." At this moment the band of the Marines on shore joined in the favorite anthem, and the persons on shore commenced a loud and enthusiastic cheer. In a few minutes after, the Royal yacht came down in the most majestic style, towed by the COMER and surrounded by upwards of a hundred boats, which had set out from Gravesend to meet it. The King was on deck, and was repeatedly cheered. He appeared to be highly delighted, and repeatedly bowed. As his Majesty passed the fort, a Royal Salute was fired, and the marines presented arms. All the vessels which had left Greenwich with his Majesty were completely distanced; and those which preserved in following him, did not reach Gravesend for an hour afterwards.

At Sheerness the Lord Mayor took his leave of the ROYAL GEORGE, amidst loud cheers; his Majesty intimating his sense of his Lordship's loyal and respectful attention, by repeatedly bowing and kissing his hand. The Lord Mayor then commenced his return to the metropolis.

A fresh breeze now followed the calm which had previously prevailed, and his Majesty proceeded into the Channel, amidst the prayers and wishes of his affectionate subjects. At half past four on Sunday morning the Squadron, which had laid to for the night, weighed anchor, and proceeded to sea, amidst the firing of guns from the men of war stationed at the Little Nere and the batteries of Sheerness.

Lord Graves attends the King on board the yacht, as Lord in waiting. Among the other attendants are Sir Hilgrove Turner, Sir William Keppel, Sir Edmund Nagle, Colonel Thornton, Sir Andrew Bernard, Mr. Walker, the King's Apothecary, &c.

The King passed Tynemouth at ten o'clock on Monday night. His yacht was in tow of the two steam boats, and there was only one other vessel with them. The rest of the squadron had not been seen. The master of a collier, who brings the intelligence, says, that his Majesty passed Tynemouth at the distance of 10 or 12 miles, and would naturally keep off the land, for the purpose of avoiding the Staples (a dangerous part of the coast) in the night. No doubt is entertained but his Majesty reached Edinburgh on Tuesday. A letter from Edinburgh says, "The romantic hills which overlook the city are now bristling with cannon and bayonets, and crowded with people, whose eyes are anxiously directed down the Firth of Forth, watching the movements of the numerous pleasure yachts, which cover this arm of the sea, and form a look-out squadron for the Royal flotilla."

All the hotels in Edinburgh are full. From half a guinea to three guineas are paid for single beds per night. At the livery stables five guineas per week are paid for a single horse.

The good people of Edinburgh expect to amass an abundance of wealth during the King's sojournment in their city, which they are pleased to call the "second city" of the empire!! We find in one of the papers last received, an advertisement of a furnished house in Albany-street, consisting of "Dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, five bedrooms, and dressing-room, three servant's rooms, kitchen, and all usual conveniences," offered on the very moderate terms of 100 guineas "for a single week," or 80 guineas if taken for a longer period!!!

Ceremonial to be observed at the Public Entry of His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Fourth, into his City of Edinburgh.

When the probable time of his Majesty's landing at Leith shall be known, public notice thereof will be given, when the Officers of State, the Officers of the Crown, the Lord Provost, and Magistrates of Edinburgh, the Lord Lieutenant of Mid-Lothian, and the Authorities, Civil and Military, will assemble at such places as shall be appointed, in order to receive his Majesty.

His Majesty having landed at Leith, the Officers of State, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, and the Senior Magistrate of Leith will advance on foot uncovered towards his Majesty, and having made their reverences, will congratulate the King on his happy arrival in this part of his dominions. They will then attend his Majesty to his carriage,

and afterwards retire, and take their respective places in the Procession, which will proceed in the following order :

	Trumpets of Yeomanry.	
	Squadron of Mid Lothian Yeomanry.	
	Body of Highlanders.	
	Band.	
	Squadron of Scots Greys.	
	Marischall Trumpets.	
Highland Flankers	Marischall's Guard of Highland Gentlemen.	Highland Flankers
	A Marischall Yeoman.	
	Three Marischall Yeomen abreast.	
	Three Marischall Esquires mounted.	
	Three Marischall Esquires mounted.	
Henchman.	Kt. Marischall mounted with his baton.	Henchman.
	Division of Marischall Highland Guard.	
	Two State Trumpets mounted.	
	Pursuivant mounted.	
	Lord Lieutenant's Suite mounted.	
	The Deputy Lieutenants, three abreast.	
	Lord Lieutenant of the County of Mid Lothian.	
	Division of the Marischall Highland Guard.	
	Herald mounted.	
	Chief Judges of the Supreme Courts in carriages.	
	Officers of State in Carriages.	
	Division of the Lord High Constable's Highland Guard.	
	Four State Trumpeters abreast.	
	Two Pursuivants in their tabards mounted.	
	Two Heralds in the same order.	
	Constable's Guard of Partizans.	
Usher's Assistant.	The Usher of the White Rod mounted, in his mantle, with his collar and badge, and bearing his rod of Office.	Usher's Assistant.
	Six Constable Yeomen, three and three.	
	Six Constable Esquires in the like order.	
Henchman.	The Lord High Constable. Henchman, with his baton.	
	Two of the King's Carriages.	
	Scots Greys.	
	THE KING	
	In his Carriage, drawn by eight horses.	
	Scots Greys.	
	Constables Guard of Highland Gentlemen.	
	Squadron of Mid Lothian Yeomanry.	

The procession to proceed in this order up Leith Walk, until the arrival of his Majesty's carriage at the City Boundaries, near Picardy-place, where it will halt, and the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Council, and City Officers will advance on foot, uncovered to the Royal Presence, and the door of his Majesty's carriage being opened, the Lord Provost kneeling will address his Majesty, and will deliver the keys of the city, the sword and mace on a crimson velvet cushion. The whole will then retire backwards from the Royal Presence, and the Lord Provost and Magistrates will take their places in the procession, immediately after the Lord Lieutenant of the County. The procession then moving onward by Picardy-place, York-place, North St. Andrew-street, South St. Andrew-street, and turning to the left, will proceed by Princess-street, and the Regent Bridge, to the Palace of Holyrood.

The military will line the way, under the orders of the Commander of the Forces.

The procession will approach Holyrood-house by the New road. All the carriages in front of the Royal carriages will move round the south end of the Palace without halting, and set down at the *entree* door, in the east front. His Majesty's carriage will drive up to the Palace gate.

The procession to be flanked with cavalry and part of the Highland Gentlemen, and patrols of cavalry to keep the centre of the streets clear. No carriage forming part of the procession to have more than two horses, excepting the carriage of the Lord Provost. All which is humbly submitted.

PATK. WALKER, White Rod.

We the undersigned Officers of State for Scotland, approve of the foregoing ceremonial, and all persons concerned are hereby required to conform thereto.

MELVILLE—WM. DUNDAS—WM. RAE.

The preparations going forward here in all directions are conducted with the greatest regularity. There is no bustle or confusion, and the workmen employed in raising different temporary structures, complete their task with equal celerity and good order. A line of scaffolding is to extend from the palace of Holyrood to the castle, and this when covered with spectators in varied attire, suited to the occasion, must greatly enhance the picturesque effect of the grand pageant which is to take place. The Provost has issued an order, or rather an official request, enjoining all the inhabitants to illuminate their houses

on the night of his Majesty's arrival; and there is to be a grand display of fire works on the adjacent hills.

Several of the Highland Chieftains intend, while the King remains, to appear on public occasions with their feudal train, in the style of their ancestors. The Earl of Breadalbane has already arrived, and fifty of the followers are expected on Saturday. Macdonald, of Glen-garry, who is nearly related to the French Marshal of that name, will it is said, bring with him not less than one hundred of his pious clan. A stand is to be erected in a convenient situation for the postresses and ladies of distinction, to witness the grand procession to the Castle. Miss Tree, of Covent-Garden, is performing here at present. Last night she sustained the part of *Rosina* in the *Barber of Seville*. There were not fifty persons in the house. The people of this town, whether from the peculiar austerity of their religion, or from constitutional temperament, appear to show an utter distaste for the drama. The theatre itself is a most wretched structure, and quite out of character with the other public edifices. All the house servants that were in the employment of the late Duke of Buccleugh, are engaged to wait upon his Majesty at Dalkeith palace; and this morning entered on their respective duties. Yesterday morning the *Porte* frigate, one of the royal squadron, arrived in Leith Roads, and fired a royal salute of fifteen guns, which was answered by the *Dover* flag-ship.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Soon after two o'clock, on Saturday, a caravan with the King's luggage and several of the domestics, left the King's Palace in Pall Mall, for Greenwich. Every thing being properly arranged for his Majesty's departure, the King entered his travelling carriage exactly at a quarter before three o'clock. His Majesty was attended in his carriage by Lord Francis Conyngham and Sir William Knighton. The Royal carriage was drawn by four beautiful bay horses; the postillions wore fancy light jackets with gilt buttons and white beaver hats. The outriders were Mr. Kinnaird (the King's principal footman), Messrs. Heers and Lowder, two other footmen, and the King's principal groom. The Royal cavalcade moved in the following order:

Two of the 15th Light Dragoons.

Two of the King's outriders.

The King's carriage.

Two outriders behind the carriage.

The officer and eight privates of the 15th Lt. Drags.

A barouche and four, in which were Messrs. Lucas, Holmes, and Whiting, three of his Majesty's principal Pages.

Two of the 15th Light Dragoons.

The cavalcade entered St. James's Park, near Spring garden gate, from the Palace-yard, and proceeded at a moderate pace. The Tilt-yard Guard was drawn out on the parade to receive his Majesty with military honours, as were the Royal Horse Guards, who were on guard at the Horse Guards. They received his Majesty with presented swords, and saluted with their trumpet. His Majesty proceeded through White-hall, Parliament-street, along Westminster bridge, where numbers of persons were in waiting, in longing expectation to view his Majesty; but of course not so numerous, in consequence of the mis-statements which had been circulated of his Majesty's intention of leaving town early on Saturday morning.

APPEARANCE ON THE ROAD.

Long before seven o'clock, every station from which any neat view of the Royal carriage and suite was likely to be commanded, was fully occupied.

The Greenwich coaches had arrived in town as early as six o'clock, and were seen returning with the utmost rapidity, filled with passengers, while others were met on their way to town at full gallop, to meet the extraordinary demand which had been created. In addition to these ordinary modes of conveyance, others of all classes and descriptions were called into requisition. On their arrival, all forced their way to the water-side, and by eight o'clock the beautiful stone terrace in front of the Royal Hospital, which is guarded towards the river by an iron railing, and only separated from the grand square of the College by a similar fence, was completely choked up by a dense mass of persons of all classes, who became immovable from the pressure at each end, and who were reluctantly constrained to maintain their fatiguing situations for the whole of the day.

The demands for accommodation in the taverns were beyond the possibility of gratification; and parties of the highest apparent respectability were reluctantly refused admission, and were constrained to proceed to a considerable distance to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

It was soon ascertained that his Majesty was not to be expected till the afternoon tide, and, in consequence, many strolled into the Park, to while away their time until this period arrived; and here those who had

the prudence to guard against contingencies, by bringing their own provisions, were seen "gimpying" under the grateful shadow of the trees, and drinking by anticipation "and a pleasant voyage to the Royal traveller."

A vast number of the visitors had imagined that they would be permitted to enter the College, and thus obtain a close view of the expected monarch; but this, from various reasons, it became necessary to prevent, and none were allowed to enter who had not previously been provided with tickets from the Governor. This arrangement, although indispensable, was productive of a good deal of disappointment, and we believe many thousands were unable even to obtain a glimpse of the Royal yacht, after remaining, in some cases, in their stations from five o'clock in the morning.

PREPARATIONS IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

At eight o'clock precisely, the Woolwich division of Marines arrived in Greenwich, under the command of Col. Mores, and was immediately marched into the great square of the Hospital, where they piled arms; they came attended by their full band. Detachments were then placed on duty at the different gates of ingress, to prevent the forced obstruction of the populace, and particularly at the west gate, through which his Majesty was to approach; and where the greatest pressure was apprehended. About this time, too, the admission of tickets commenced, and, as the day advanced, the most pleasing display of beauty and fashion was every where visible.—Among others were noticed, early in their arrival, Earl St. Vincent, and Sir George Grey, the Commissioner of Portsmouth Dock-yard, who came in his yacht from Portsmouth. There were also present the Earl of Sefton (accompanied by his son, Lord Molyneux, the Hon. Misses Molyneux, and some other Ladies), Lord Barnard, Colonel Barclay, &c.—Several other persons of distinction soon afterwards arrived, and joined their respective friends in the College. There was a large party at the Governor's and Lieutenant-Governor's (the Hon. Captain Browell) who took their seats at the windows overlooking the place of embarkation.

A little before three, two carriages arrived, with a number of his Majesty's pages and inferior servants, with luggage, &c. and they were taken in the Royal Grouse's boats to that vessel. A carriage immediately afterwards arrived, containing the venerable Admiral of the Fleet, Earl St. Vincent. Every possible mark of respect was paid to the veteran by the troops, who presented arms, and by the Officers on duty and the guard of honour, who conducted him to the beach, and saw him on board the jolly-boat of the ROYAL GROUSE, and conveyed on board that vessel, for the purpose of being present (according to the previously expressed wish of his Majesty) to receive him on his embarkation. It was conceived to be consistent with etiquette that the oldest Admiral of England should welcome the King on board.

INTERIOR OF THE HOSPITAL YARD.

The company admitted into the yard was very select, consisting of Noblemen, Ladies, and Gentlemen of rank and character, round the entrance of the Governor's house, were a number of beautiful females, who waited with great patience for many hours for the gratification of beholding their Sovereign, when about to embark for his northern dominions. There were many Scotch Ladies, who exhibited the tartan riband, and appeared in high spirits. The arrangements at the entrance to the College yard, and in the interior, were deserving of every praise. At the gate (the western entrance) a number of the Woolwich Royal Marines were stationed, and also a body of Police officers, belonging to Union-Hall and Bow-street, for the purpose of preventing the admission of improper persons, and every one, in fact, who could not produce a ticket. In the inside of the gate, a company of Marines were drawn up, under the command of Major Clapperton; and each side of the western entrance, round to the great square, by the painted gallery, to the steps at the lower end of the terrace, leading to the beach where the embarkation took place, was lined with collegemen and soldiers, placed at stated distances. The front of the Painted Hall, and the north-east and south-west wings of the College, were filled with Ladies and Gentlemen. One company of Marines lined the front of the terrace at the bottom of the great square, near the place of embarkation, and another company (the side of the square, under the command of Lieutenant Hutchinson and Major Edge. In the centre of the great square 500 poor orphan lads, the sons of British sailors, who have so often sustained the glory of the British flag, presented themselves to the view of the vast assemblage. Their neat, clean, and healthy appearance, gave general satisfaction; but, if any thing could be more pleasing, it was the sight of 200 girls, the daughters of wounded and departed heroes, all in the most healthy and apparently happy condition. At the doors leading into the Governor Sir Richard Keats's house, were stationed, the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, a Guard of Honour, consisting of an equal number of Naval and Military Officers, attended by many General Officers (not on duty), for the purpose of receiving the King on his arrival.

The steps leading from the beach to the terrace, and to the Governor's house, were lined with police officers; and the grand entrance to

the great square, where his Majesty was to alight, was surrounded by Military Officers, and the principal police officers at Bow-street, so that a passage was kept open, and constant communication took place between the Officers near the beach and the Governor's house, and answers dispatched to the signals made on board the ROYAL GROUSE, and the yacht and steam-vessels that formed part of the Royal Squadron. Preparations had been made in the Governor's house for the King to stay a few minutes prior to his going on board; and the guard of honour, the drummer to the Hospital, fifer, &c. with the mace-bearers, were ranged in order at the front of the Governor's house; and the drummer was waiting a signal to be given on the entrance of his Majesty at the west gate; but a messenger arrived, that preceded his Majesty a short time announcing that as it was much later than the King expected to have arrived, he was compelled to forego the visit to the Governor, and should proceed directly on board from his carriage. The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, with all the Officers in attendance, and Guard of Honour, proceeded from the Governor's house to the terrace at the top of the steps, of the beach, where they waited till the King arrived.

On the arrival of the City state barges opposite the Hospital, nothing could exceed the magnificence of the *coup d'oeil* which was presented, as viewed from the shore. Immediately in front lay the ROYAL GROUSE yacht, in every way equipped for sea, and distinguished by her superior size and decorations from all the surrounding vessels. At each end of her were moored the GOMET and JAMES WATT, steam boats, by which she was to be accompanied, on her voyage. Again to the left, were ranged an infinite number of pleasure yachts, among which were those belonging to the Commissioners of Deptford and Portsmouth Dock-yards, the EMERALD, belonging to Sir Charles Paget, and a vast variety of others, too numerous to describe. These were all gaily decorated with appropriate flags and streamers. Beyond these were three large steam boats, engaged for the day by casual speculators and filled with well-bred company.—Besides these, there were an infinite variety of craft of all descriptions, including pleasure-boats, wharves, ships, boats and gigs, skiffs, and in fact, every kind of vessel which the commerce and amusement of the port of London could furnish to swell the throng. These all filled with parties impatiently awaiting the approaching spectacle, and occasionally moving from place to place, thereby giving a singular and pleasing animation to the whole.

ARRIVAL OF HIS MAJESTY AT GREENWICH.

At length, at a quarter past three o'clock, two of the 18th Light Dragoons, were seen dashing through the west gate at full gallop, and riding along the line in which the King's carriage was to proceed. The rapidity of their progress, the appearance of the men, and of the horses, covered with sweat and dust, announced that the King was not far distant. They drew up near the north gate, and, having alighted, made a communication to the Governor, Sir R. Keats; that the Royal carriage was on the point of arrival.

Accordingly, in about a minute after, two more Dragoons of the same Regiment, galloped along the line with equal rapidity, and the shouts announced to those within the precincts of the Hospital, that his Majesty was not far distant. All eyes were now directed from the terrace where the company was principally assembled, towards the part where his Majesty must enter. The moment his carriage appeared in view (precisely at 30 minutes past three o'clock), all hats were off, and he was received with a universal shout of acclamation, which was returned from the opposite bank of the river, where immense multitudes had been assembling from an early hour in the morning. The windows of this noble building, in the two principal wings, which descend towards the river, were filled with Ladies, dressed with the utmost elegance.

His Majesty upon alighting, was received with universal applause, manifest in the most cordial manner. He looked extremely well, and appeared to be highly sensible of the good will by which his reception was distinguished.

A few compliments passed between him and the officers who surrounded him, on descending from the carriage; and he then seemed desirous that no further time should be lost. His Majesty, therefore, did not enter the interior of the Hospital, where a collation had been provided for him, but having several times acknowledged the cheers of the populace by bowing right and left to the spectators, and then to the front, looking to the river, he took the arm of the Governor of Greenwich Hospital as he walked down the steps, and was assisted by Sir Charles Paget into his barge. As he took leave of the persons on shore, he, in an emphatic manner, exclaimed "God bless you all!"

The following persons were on the stairs, and had the honour to be close to the person of his Majesty when he alighted from his carriage:

The Governor, Sir Richard Keats; the Lieut. Governor, Hon. Captain Browell; Commissioners Sir George Grey; Col. Mores, the Commandant; Guard of Honour; Colonel McCleverty; Major Lynne; Captain Arding; Captain Edge; Lieut. Hutchinson; Captain Larkins; Sir

Thomas Thompson; commissioner Cunningham and Lady; Major Claperton; Sir George Cockburn; Sir Wm. Congreve; Sir J. Brenton, &c.

The Royal barge was admirably manned, and the precision with which she was pulled, there being 14 oars, was at once imposing and surprising. Her head was run right over the lowest step, and the King was thus enabled to step into her with the utmost ease.

The greatest order was preserved in that part of the River over which the launch that conveyed his Majesty to the royal yacht passed. A great number of boats, each under the superintendence of a naval officer, not under the rank of a Lieutenant, were continually passing and re-passing, for the purpose of preventing all interruption. Harbour boats were in attendance for the same purpose.

In consequence of this regulation, a wide space, extending from the shore to the Royal yacht, was kept perfectly open, so as to render the vessel, and every thing that might pass on deck, completely distinct to the view of those on land. The vast assemblage of boats, barges, yachts, and other craft, filled with spectators, were drawn up in regular order on each side. His Majesty being seated in the barge, she immediately put off amidst much acclamation. His Majesty bowed repeatedly to the company in the various craft, and turning to Sir C. Paget, who on this occasion steered, desired him to be covered.

THE EMBARKATION.

The moment the King got on board the ROYAL GEORGE, after mounting what is called the "accommodation ladder" with a good deal of agility, he walked towards the quarter-deck, where Earl St. Vincent stood uncovered, and saluted him; they shook hands, and after a conversation of some length, the King was introduced to each officer on board.—The Earl St. Vincent then took his leave of the King, and was brought on shore again, the King descending the accommodation ladder on taking leave of his Lordship. During the greater part of the time his Majesty remained on deck, he kept his eye directed towards the shore and frequently bowed to the people. He visited every part of the deck, and seemed to be in the best spirits. When the King put his foot on board, the Commodore's broad pendant was taken down from the main-mast, and the Royal Standard of England was hoisted in its place, and a signal was made to the telegraph on shore communicating with the Admiralty.

Previous to this period, as the craft on the river were stowed very closely together to obtain a nearer view, they did not appear to be very numerous; but when they began to disperse, some towards London, but by far the greater number for the purpose of accompanying the ROYAL GEORGE part of the way, they seemed to cover the whole face of the water to the extent of at least a mile.

The COMET steam-packet towed the ROYAL GEORGE (the wind being calm) down the River. The Lord Mayor's yacht preceded the ROYAL GEORGE, and was towed by the ROYAL SOVEREIGN steam-packet. The Lord Mayor, as Conservator of the River Thames, took precedence of his Majesty.

At twenty-five minutes to four o'clock, those Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Officers who were on board, that did not accompany the King to Scotland, took their leave and left the vessel; the accommodation steps were drawn up, and the sailors drew up the anchor, and prepared for sailing.

At twenty minutes to four o'clock the COMET steam-packet was attached to the ROYAL GEORGE, the King informed the Commodore that he was prepared to sail, and the COMET's machinery was set in motion.

Though there was such a vast concourse of boats on the river, we have not heard of the occurrence of any serious accident. The boat of the Turkish frigate ran down a wherry off Greenwich; two ladies who were in it were, however, immediately taken out of the water. The undulation caused by the steam-engine of the ROYAL SOVEREIGN swamped a boat, but the parties in it saved themselves by catching hold of the Lord Mayor's barge, which followed immediately after it. The Goldsmiths' barge ran foul of a hawser by which a private yacht was moored to land, and the consequence of the shock was that the bow-sprit of the yacht got entangled in the rail-work of the barge, and broke it in pieces before it could be extricated. The company on board appeared to be much alarmed by the accident, especially as it appeared at first likely to occasion them much more serious inconvenience than it afterwards produced. After their alarm had subsided, the barge took its place by the side of the Lord Mayor's, and though some of its gilded splendour was destroyed, still formed a subject of admiration to the crowd in its vicinity.

BLACKWALL AND THE EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS.

Antimense number of people had been collected from an early hour in the morning, in the neighbourhood of Blackwall, for the purpose of seeing and cheering his Majesty as he passed by them in his progress down the River. About four o'clock the ROYAL GEORGE came opposite to Blackwall, and was welcomed by the cheers of the people, and also by a salute of several pieces of cannon. The same was the case on it

arrival at the East and West India Docks, and at most of the detached warehouses between these places and Woolwich.

WOOLWICH.

The ROYAL GEORGE, in its progress to this place, shot before all the steam vessels and yachts in the River, with the exception of the Lord Mayor's, and received from each of these three cheers as she passed. His Majesty, who was standing on deck and conversing with the Officers of the vessel, seemed, by the manner in which he acknowledged them to be much gratified with the loyal feelings of his subjects, and to be desirous of expressing his gratification by every means in his power. Most of the wharves which had come from town, left his Majesty just before he arrived at Woolwich, not without giving him many loud and hearty wishes that he might meet with a safe and pleasant voyage, to all of which he gave a silent reply, by placing his hand gracefully on his heart. At a quarter before five o'clock, the ROYAL GEORGE, which in its progress from Blackwall had been frequently involved in the clouds of smoke emitted by the different steam-packets, came opposite the town of Woolwich, and was welcomed by a royal salute from the batteries, and three salutes of war that happened to be there. The yards of these vessels were manned, and all their different flags were flying. The sailors cheered when the King passed them, and did also the workmen in the different dock-yards and public works. At two of them a large flag was displayed, on which was inscribed "Long live King George the Fourth!" At the Arsenal, the artillery, sappers and miners, a regiment of infantry, and a troop of cavalry, were drawn out at the water's edge to greet his Majesty. The standard of England was hoisted on the church.

GRAVESEND.

Saturday morning as early as ten o'clock, the company began to flow into the town, and in a short time all the stables were filled. The visitors immediately proceeded to the banks of the River, and to such elevated places as presented themselves on the shore. The terrace above the Bathing-house especially, was thronged with spectators, who, throughout the morning, kept casting "long and lingering looks" towards London.

At half-past seven the Royal yacht came down in the most majestic style, to wad by the COMET, and surrounded by upwards of a hundred boats, which had set out from Gravesend to meet it. His Majesty was on deck, and was repeatedly cheered. He appeared to be highly delighted, and repeatedly bowed his thanks. As his Majesty passed the fort, a Royal salute was fired, and the Mariners presented arms.

All the vessels which had left Greenwich with his Majesty were completely distanced; and those which persevered in following him did not reach Gravesend for an hour afterwards.

The Corporation of Gravesend and Milton had prepared an Address to be presented to his Majesty; but from the difficulty which would necessarily exist of presenting it to him on his passage, it was resolved that it should be conveyed through the medium of Lord Darley, who is steward of the Corporation.

SOUTH END.

The most anxious expectation prevailed in this town throughout the whole of Saturday, on the subject of his Majesty's approach. Several pleasure boats, filled with the temporary visitors to the place, as well as the inhabitants, were on the water the whole of the morning, and again embarked in the evening. It was nine o'clock however, before the Lord Mayor's barge closely followed by the Royal yacht was faintly seen from the shore; and, at the same moment, the report of a salute fired from the Garrison at Sheerness, announced his Majesty's arrival at the Nore. At this point the Lord Mayor took his leave of the ROYAL GEORGE amidst loud cheers; his Majesty intimating his sense of his Lordship's loyal and respectful attention, by repeatedly bowing and kissing his hand. The Lord Mayor then commenced his return to the metropolis.

SHEERNESS.

At a quarter past eight the Royal Party passed Hole Haven. His Majesty was still on deck, leaning over the side of the yacht, dressed in the plain blue frock, with a brown-coloured cap, surrounded by a band of gold lace. He looked extremely well, and returned every mark of respect and loyalty by a most gracious bow. A band was playing at the time it passed. The Royal yacht proceeded with astonishing rapidity, having the ebb tide along with it. In half an hour after the yacht was again recognized by the illumination of the port holes.

The Royal yacht lay in the Nore on Saturday night, not being able to proceed on account of the tide. As early as three o'clock yesterday morning, all hands on board the Royal squadron were at work, to have it in readiness to sail the moment the tide answered. At half past four the Royal squadron was in full sail. It being still very calm, the Royal yacht was towed by the Government steam-packet. As soon as his Majesty got under weigh, the fleet in the Nore, the frigates and battery, fired a Royal salute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Mr. Lawrence's Retraction.

Monthly Magazine, July 1832.

When in our last we signified the success of Mr. LAWRENCE, we had no suspicion that this worthy gentleman had been induced to publish the following extraordinary paper, a few days before the election. In now giving it place as a document worthy of being preserved, and which in after-ages will mark the year 1832, and characterise the age of George the Fourth, we have judged it proper to annex, in parallel columns, the several be-forgotten abjuration of Galileo. Every reader of the two papers will, by his own comments, relieve us from the responsibility of making such as the circumstances deserve:—

MR. LAWRENCE'S RETRACTION.

College of Physicians, April 16.

DEAR SIR,—The renewed publication by others, over whom I have no control, of the work which I suppressed three years ago, induces me to offer a few observations on the subject, and to present them, through you, to the Governors of Bridewell and Bethlehem. The motives and circumstances of the suppression in question are detailed in a letter to Mr. Harrison, through whose medium it was communicated to the Governors of the two Hospitals; and this letter, I conclude, is entered on the minutes of their proceedings.

Further experience and reflection have only tended to convince me more strongly that the publication of certain passages in these writings was highly improper; to increase my regret at having sent them forth to the world; to make me satisfied with the measure of withdrawing them from public circulation; and consequently firmly resolved, not only never to reprint them, but also never to publish any thing more on similar subjects.

Fully impressed with these sentiments, I hoped and concluded that my Lectures would in future be regarded only as professional writings, and be referred to merely by medical readers. The copies which have gone out of my own possession, from the time when the sale was discontinued to the late decision of the Lord Chancellor, which has enabled all who may choose to print and publish my Lectures, have therefore been granted only as matter of favour in individual instances to professional men, particularly foreigners, or to scientific and literary characters. My expectations have been disappointed by the piratical art of a bookseller in the Strand, named Smith. When his reprint of my Lectures was announced, I adopted the only measure which could enable me to continue the suppression of the work, namely, an application to the Court of Chancery for an injunction against this person, being encouraged by the decided favourable opinions of the two eminent Counsel before whom the case was laid. The course of argument adopted by these gentlemen, in the proceedings which ensued, was that which they deemed best calculated to attend my object—the permanent suppression of the book. It is not to be regarded as a renewed statement or defence, on my part, of opinions

THE ABJURATION OF GALILEO.

I, Galileo Galilei, son of the late Vincent Galileo, a Florentine, at the age of seventy, appearing personally in judgement, and being on my knees in the presence of you, most eminent and most revered Lords Cardinals of the Universal Christian Commonwealth, Inquisitors-General against heretical depravity, having before my eyes the Holy Gospels, on which I now lay my hands, swear that I have always believed, and now believe, and, God helping, that I shall for the future always believe whatever the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church holds, preaches, and teaches. But because this Holy Office had enjoined me by precept, entirely to relinquish the false dogma which maintains that the sun is the centre of the world and immovable, and that the earth is not the centre, and moves; not to hold, defend, or teach by any means, or by writing, the aforesaid false doctrine; and after it had been notified to me, that the aforesaid doctrine is repugnant to the Holy Scripture, I have written and printed a book, in which I treat of the same doctrine already understood, and adduce reasons, with great efficacy, in favour of it, not offering any solution of them; therefore I have been adjudged and vehemently suspected of heresy, namely, that I maintained and believe that the sun is the centre of the world, and immovable, and that the earth is not the centre, and moves.

Therefore, being willing to take out of the minds of your eminences, and of every Catholic Christian, this vehement suspicion of right conceived against me, I with sincere heart, and faith unfeigned, abjure, execrate, and detest, the above-said errors and heresies, and generally every other error and sect contrary to the above-said Holy Church; and I swear that I will never any more hereafter say or assert, by speech or writing, any thing through which the like suspicion may be had of me; but, if I shall know any one heretical, or suspected of heresy, I will denounce him to this Holy Office, or to the Inquisitor, and Ordinary of the place in which I shall be. I moreover swear and promise, that I will fulfil and observe entirely all the penitences which have been imposed upon me or which shall be imposed by this Holy Office. But if it shall happen that I shall go contrary (which God avert) to any of my words,

and which I had already withdrawn from the public, and the continued expression of which, in conformity to my previous arrangement, was my only motive for incurring the trouble and expense of a Chancery suit.

As to the charge of irreligion, again hinted at in the Court of Chancery, I beg to repeat what I have already expressed in my letter before alluded to—That I am fully impressed with the importance of religion and morality to the welfare of mankind—that I am most sensible of the distinguishing excellencies of that pure religion which is unfolded in the New Testament; and most earnestly desirous to see its pure spirit universally diffused and acted on.

Wm. Lawrence.

Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart. President of Bridewell & Bethlehem, &c.

Since the preceding extracts were written and printed, we have received the following letter from the gentleman who originated the discussions relative to Mr. LAWRENCE, accompanied by a statement, to both of which we consider it our duty to give place. Our readers and the public at large feel a lively interest on the question, and, having more than once advocated the cause of Mr. L. as apparently connected with the right of free enquiry, it seems proper to give place to the statement of the opposite party.

Highbury park, June 31, 1832.

SIR,—You have been imposed upon in the information that has led to your animadversions upon the recent conduct of certain governors of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, towards Mr. Lawrence, the surgeon. As the individual upon whom the onus of this affair has now fallen, I claim your attention to the enclosed statement, and appeal to your principles of justice to make the 'amends honourable' as to the imputation of 'a vulgar spirit of bigotry,' &c.

Your very obedient servant,

B. BURGESS.

"The appointment of surgeon to these Hospitals is not 'honorary.' A handsome emolument is affixed to the appointment."

STATEMENT.

"The surgeon of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, in the beginning of the year 1819, published a book, of which book, more need not be said than that its aim is to refute the Huxterian Theory of Life, to revive the hateful and almost exploded doctrines of Materialism, to bring the sacred writings into disrepute, flatly denying the truth of some parts of them, and thereby to destroy all that belongs to man beyond his prerogatives as 'a human animal.'"

"At the election court of April, 1819, (all the officers upon these establishments are annually elected in open court,) at the instance of two governors, both members of the House of Commons, and both of the house committee of these hospitals, the surgeon was suspended as the author of that book. Intercession was made for him, and a letter to a governor (the treasurer of Guy's Hospital,) was read, and entered upon the minutes of the proceedings, in which the author is reported to have retracted most of his infidel opinions, and had entered into a solemn pledge, and voluntary obligation, to suppress and prevent the circulation of his book."

Expressly upon these grounds, the general court of June, 1819, thought proper to re-instate the surgeon in his office.

"At the election court, holden the 23 of April, 1822, neither of the Governors who had taken the lead in this affair was present. But another governor stated, that he had reasons to believe that the surgeon had violated his pledge, (as above stated,) and moved his suspension; which motion, having been seconded by another governor thoroughly conversant with the merits of the case, was unanimously carried."

"At a general court, holden specially upon this business, upon the 26th of April, the conduct of the suspended officer, in these particulars, was in his presence fully investigated; he was charged with having parted with from four hundred to six hundred copies of this pernicious work, subsequently to the day upon which he pledged himself to the governors that he would suppress and prevent the circulation thereof; and, being put upon his defence, he confessed, that he had parted with "Four hundred and odd." Upon which occasion he was, with as much consideration and tenderness as possible, but virtually dismissed from his office as surgeon to these hospitals."

"Upon the 8th of May, inst. a special general court was held, for the sole purpose of receiving the report of the vacancy thus produced. This court, however, thought proper, in the absence of every governor who had taken any lead in the affair, to carry a resolution, declaring that this dismissed officer was eligible as a candidate to supply that very

promises, protestations, and oaths, I subject myself to all the penalties and punishments which, by the holy canons, and other Constitutions, general and particular, have been enacted and promulgated against such delinquents. So help me God, and his Holy Gospel, on which I now lay my hands.

I, the aforesaid Galileo Galilei, have abjured, sworn, promised, and have bound myself as above, and in the fidelity of those with my own hands, and have subscribed to this present writing of my abjuration, which I have recited word by word. At Rome, in the Convent of Minerva, this 25th of June, of the year 1633.

I, Galileo Galilei, have abjured as above, with my own hand.

vacancy which his misconduct had occasioned; and, '*Credit Juratus Apella*,' at a general court of governors holden the next day, this very person was elected surgeon of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem!"

You mention the number which appeared upon the ballot in Mr. Lawrence's favour; your statement is quite accurate, but no matter. I assure you, first, that Mr. Lawrence owes his election to the '*sapientia corporis*,' which induced a most respectable candidate to retire, as soon as Mr. Lawrence was pronounced eligible for the post; and, secondly, that never did so few governors vote upon an election, when half the exertion was made upon the canvass.

Van Diemen's Land.

FROM THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. LIII., JUST RECEIVED.

A Geographical, Historical, and Topographical Description of Van Diemen's Land, with important Hints to Emigrants, and useful Information respecting the Application for Grants of Land, &c. &c. By George William Eos, Surveyor General of the Colony. London. 1823.

We turn with pleasure from 'the swamps and prairies' of the preceding pages, to a part of the globe, where, it is to be hoped, a better race from the same parent stock is about to spring up, than that of the 'back woodsmen' of North America. The fertile and beautiful island to which we alluded, and which is here described, though very imperfectly, by the 'Surveyor General,' has already so far outrun the most sanguine expectations that could have been entertained on its first settlement, as to have nearly doubled its population, and produce since the date of our former Article on the subject.* To the farmer and the small landholder, who, from the exhaustion of high war rents, the depression of agricultural produce, improvident speculation, or any other cause, may incline to emigrate from the land of their fathers,—to the artificer, and indeed to all who can command a little capital and a good stock of labour, it will be found a land flowing with milk and honey. Free from those pestilential vapours that hover over the thick savannas of the American wilds, they will here have nothing to dread from fevers and agues, from venomous reptiles and insects, which make life one endless torment: they will have no woods to clear away before the ploughshare can turn up the ground; and nothing to apprehend from drought at one season of the year, and inundation at another, for the rains fall in due season, and the rivers, however swollen, keep within their banks. That these advantages are duly appreciated, we collect from the notice which has been promulgated by the Colonial Office, requiring a capital of not less than £300 as an indispensable qualification for permission to settle either in this, or in the parent colony of New South Wales. Whether this restriction be politic or not, it is not our province to inquire; but the conclusion to be drawn from it is, that the government no longer considers these establishments as the mere resort of felons. With the removal of such a stigma, however ideal, the reluctance hitherto felt by many, ceases; and the consequence has been an influx of a better description of people as settlers in both of them. This is clearly manifested by the notices which appear in every Newspaper, of ships clearing out, particularly for Van Diemen's Land, with respectable passengers. In fact, there is already established a society of individuals in that island, whose characters and situations in life will in some degree, compensate for the loss of those connections which are left behind.

To the name of Van Diemen's Land, however, we strenuously object, as one to which it has a very slender title, either in justice or propriety; and which therefore we confidently trust will not, perpetually, be entailed upon it. Though we do not attach quite as much importance to names as Mr. Shandy, we nevertheless think that they are not wholly to be disregarded. As well might the land of Enderaght, the land of Edel, De Witt's Land and Nuyt's Land, each of them small portions of New South Wales, confer their respective names on that whole, of which they form but insignificant points, as that of Van Diemen usurp the island of which we are speaking.

A very few words will be sufficient to convince our readers that no injustice would be done either to the memory of Tasman or Van Diemen, by a change in the name of the island. In 1642, Tasman discovered the south-western extremity of that land which he considered to be a part of what was then called the Great South Land, or New Holland. It never once entered into his imagination that what he had seen was a distinct island, separated from that Land by a strait of 100 miles in width. He could not venture to approach it, on account of the badness of the weather, and therefore stood out to sea; but he gave to the head-land, thus seen from a distance, the name of 'Antony Van Diemen's Land,' in honour of the Governor General of Batavia, 'our master,' (he says) who sent us out to make discoveries.' That name we would still retain for this point of land first seen by him, (beyond which it was, in fact, never meant to be extended,) and designate it on the charts as Van Diemen's promontory. Ten days after this, during which he never came in sight of land, he fell in with the eastern side of the island, and anchored in a bay,

which he named Fredrick Henrick.* While here, he did not even land; but his carpenter swam through the surf with the Prince's flag and a post, to set up as a memorial to the posterity of the inhabitants of this country. Not a word further is mentioned of Van Diemen's Land; nor did he, after leaving this bay, see any more of it.

Our pretensions to the discovery of this island stand upon a very superior footing. Furneaux and Cook anchored in Adventure Bay, and the latter had communication with the natives. They both coasted along the eastern shore to the entrance of Bass's Strait; without suspecting however that it was a separate island. Subsequent to this, Bligh put in to Adventure Bay, and planted many trees and useful seeds. Captain Cox wooded and watered in Oyster Bay; and in 1794, Captain Hayes, of the Bombay Marine, sailed up the river falling into Storm Bay, discovered by Dontrocastaux, and named North river, but which Hayes called the Derwent. It was not known even then that this land was an island; that discovery was reserved for Mr. Bass, a surgeon in the navy, whose name the Strait deservedly bears. This enterprising gentleman traced not less than 600 miles of sea-coast in a small decked whale-boat; after which, embarking with Captain Flinders, they discovered Port Dalrymple on the northern coast; then proceeding westerly, circumnavigated and partially surveyed the coasts of the whole island, which was immediately afterwards colonised from New South Wales and Norfolk Island.

On all these accounts, then, a name less objectionable than that of Van Diemen, ought to be conferred on this island;—one more appropriate to the state to which it undoubtedly belongs; more suitable to its beautiful and varied surface, and its pleasant and healthful climate.—Comparing it with the mother country, to which it has many points of resemblance, we should say that South Britain, or Little England, would be a proper and significant name. Divided into two portions by its two principal rivers, rising nearly at the same place, on the same elevated level, and running in opposite direction like the Thames and the Severn, South Britain might probably be considered as most appropriate; and it is one that does not clash with any established nomenclature in the best charts and works of geography.

Among the many advantages which the settlers of this southern British possess over those of the western territories of North America, it is not less to be free from the tomahawk and the scalping-knife, and from all collision with the rightful proprietors of the soil; and, above all, from the intrusion of those freebooters (of ripe velocity) mentioned in our preceding article by the name of squatters. The Australasians had indeed their bush rangers for a time, who stole their sheep and butchered their cattle; but by the care of an active magistracy and a vigilant police, the last of these marauders has, we believe, been extirpated. With regard to the Aborigines, it is difficult to say in what part of the island the few that remain now exist, so little annoyance do they give to the settlers. Governor Macquarie, in the Report of his late visitation of the settlements on the island, does not once mention them; in all probability therefore, in no great length of time, they will wholly disappear, any without the too common method of corrupting their morals and destroying their health by the excessive use of ardent spirits. At least the settlers are exempted from any such iniquitous practices.

All that is known of the natives may speedily be summed up. Tasman, when at anchor in Fredrick Henrick Bay, saw none of them. The first visitor after him was Captain Marion, who sailed from the Mauritius in 1772, in search of the supposed southern continent. He also anchored in Fredrick Henrick Bay, where about thirty natives came down to the shore; and on his landing, approached him and his officers without distrust; they were all naked, both men and women. They are described as having small eyes, wide mouths, white teeth, and flat noses, with woolly hair separated into shreds, and powdered with red ochre. They rejected presents of every kind, even iron. One of them presented the Captain with a fire-brand, and pointed to a small heap of wood, to which (thinking it a ceremony meant to show he came with friendly intentions) he set fire. It appears, however, that the meaning of these people was unfortunately mistaken; for they retired precipitately to a hill, from which they showered stones upon the strangers. Not satisfied with this, they followed the boats along shore with their spears; a firing now commenced by which several of the natives were wounded, and one was killed.

Furneaux anchored in Adventure Bay in 1773, as did Captain Cook, in 1777. The former saw none of the natives; but a party sent by Captain Cook to wood and water, fell in with some of them who were entirely naked; in their persons they were slender, with a black skin, and hair as woolly as that of the negro of Guinea, but with countenances more pleasing. Dontrocastaux also describes them as having woolly hair; but agrees with Marion in attributing the blackness of their skin to its being smeared over with charcoal powder. Both sexes, according to his account, were clothed in the skins of the kangaroo. They appeared to live in families, in a state of perfect independence, and to be of a superior race to those of New Holland. The men showed a remarkable fondness for their children. They would neither taste wine nor spirituous liquors. On his first visit, Dontrocastaux had set them down for cannibals, merely from a bone with flesh on it picked up near a fire-place, which

* i. e. In two years. See QUARTERLY REVIEW, Vol. 23, page 73.

The surgeon pronounced to be that of a young girl, but which evidently belonged to a kangaroo; he retracted his hasty conclusion, however, on a second visit.

When Captain Flinders and Mr. Bass went up the Derwent, a hoarse voice saluted them from the hills; it proceeded from a party of three persons, two of whom were females, who wore a short covering, hanging loose from their shoulders, and who, on perceiving them to be strangers, suddenly snatched up each a small basket and scampered off. The third was a man, who presented himself before them without any signs of fear or distrust. They could not make him comprehend the meaning of any word of the native language of New South Wales, or such as are in common use among the South Sea Islanders. He was (they say) a short slight man, of middle age, with a countenance more expressive of benignity and intelligence than of that ferocity or stupidity which generally characterized the other natives (of New Holland), and his features were less flattened or negro-like than theirs. His hair was plastered with red ochre; and he carried in his hand two or three rods apices of wood.

These people, apparently, so inoffensive by nature, from an unfortunate circumstance were inspired with an invincible aversion for the colonists, at a very early period of the settlement. A young officer of the New South Wales corps observing a number of the natives descending from the neighbouring hills, each bearing a green bough and singing as they advanced, most unaccountably took it into his head that they were coming with hostile intentions, and, in the absence of the governor, directed a field-piece to be discharged at them. From that time all confidence on their part ceased. Rarely have they shown themselves; and if by chance they fell in with any of the colonists, acts of hostility were sure to follow. This spirit of distrust and animosity was not a little fomented by the lawless practices of the bush-rangers, as well as by the seduction of the women (who, from the harsh treatment of their husbands, are seldom, it is said, unwilling to leave them) by the crews of the ships which resort to the coasts of the island for seals and whales. Lieutenant Jeffreys describes these females as far more interesting than those of Port Jackson; with limbs better proportioned and features more agreeable: 'they are,' he says, 'faithfully attached to those who take them under their protection, and entertain for them a most affectionate regard. When the ship puts to sea, they chant a hymn or song, invoking the Good Spirit to take care of them and speedily bring them back: the song is accompanied with considerable gracefulness of action, and is poured forth in strains by no means inharmonious.'

Of the two rivers whose sources are about the centre of the island, and whose streams run in opposite directions, the northern one has been called the Tamar, and the southern the Derwent; and the northern half of the island watered by the former is distinguished by the name of Cornwall, while the southern half takes that of Buckingham. The Tamar is formed of the North Esk, the South Esk, and the Elizabeth rivers, flowing from the eastward, the Macquarie from the northern source, the Lake river, the Western river, and some minor branches from the westward. The Derwent receives the Jordan from the northernmost sources, the Shannon, Fat Dee, and other rivers from the westward. At the mouth of the Tamar in Bass's Strait is Port Dalrymple, forming an excellent harbour for ships of the largest size, on the eastern side of which is George Town. It extends upwards of forty miles, and is navigable for fifteen or twenty miles by vessels of a hundred tons and upwards. At the mouth of the Derwent is Bruny Island, to the east and north-east of which is the adventure Bay of Cook, Storm Bay, and North Bay, and to the westward D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, one of the most beautiful and magnificent harbours in the world; of this the Derwent itself is a continuation, navigable by the largest ships for at least forty-eight miles.

D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, (says Mr. Wentworth) from Point Collins up to Hobart Town, a distance, following the contour of the water, of thirty-seven miles, is one continued harbour, varying in breadth from eight to two miles, and in depth from thirty to four fathoms. The river Derwent itself has three fathoms of water for eleven miles above the town, and is consequently navigable thus far for vessels of the largest burden. reckoning therefore from Point Collins, there is a line of harbour in d'Entrecasteaux's Channel and the Derwent together, of forty-eight miles, completely land-locked, and affording the best anchorage the whole way.—p. 48.

On the right of the western bank of the Derwent, at the head of a fine cove, stands Hobart Town, which may be considered as the capital of the island. Among the numerous fish which abound in the Derwent, the black whales frequently come up as high as the town.

'The scenery (says Mr. Evans) along the whole course of this river is extremely beautiful, and in some places highly romantic and picturesque. Lofly perpendicular rocks; rich groves of evergreens; luxuriant meadows and pasture lands; with numerous neat farms in a respectable state of cultivation,—all tend to diversify the prospect along its banks. Ships of any size may find good anchorage in every part, from its southern entrance to twelve miles above Hobart Town. Indeed, whatever is connected with the Derwent seems to offer ample reward to settlers in the parts which have not as yet been occupied.—p. 37.

Parallel to the Derwent and to the eastward is the Coal River; which falls into the North Bay. On each side of this river the country is equally fertile and beautiful; this indeed is the general character of the island, which is thus described by Mr. Evans:

'The surface of Van Diemen's Land is richly variegated and diversified by ranges of moderate hills and broad valleys, presenting the most agreeable scenes, and replete with whatever a rich soil and fine climate can produce. The hills, the ridges of which form irregular circles, are for the greater part wooded; and from their summits are to be seen levels of good pasture land, thinly interspersed with trees, the grass growing most luxuriantly. These beautiful plains are generally of the extent of eight or ten thousand acres; and this description is to be considered as common to the whole of the island.—p. 27.

It is remarkable that the southern extremity of this island should terminate in a promontory, whose shape corresponds with, but whose height exceeds that of the Table Mountain of the Cape of Good Hope, and to which has been given the same name. The height of the Table behind Hobart Town, is 3064 feet; that of the Cape 3315 feet. The former differs also from the latter in wanting the fleecy cloud which so frequently envelopes the summit of the other; and while that of the latter very rarely exhibits snow, the Table of the Derwent is covered with it for seven or eight months in the year. To the eastward of the Tamar is a considerable mountain named Ben Lomond, whose height has not been ascertained, and another called Tasman's Peak. There is also a lofty mountain on the north-western part of the island, and also a range of hills called the Acheron Hills, from the great quantity of that substance found in them. In the south-west part of the island at the distance of about 60 miles to the north-west of Hobart Town, is another range of hills called the Western Mountains, whose height is computed to exceed 3000 feet.

In the midst of the last mentioned range is a large lake, which was visited for the first time, in 1817, by Mr. Beaumont, the Provost Marshal of the island. This lake, from which it is supposed the principal branch of the Derwent flows, he describes as a beautiful sheet of water, upwards of fifty miles in circumference, with its banks moderately clothed with wood. About the middle of the island are the salt-pan plains, on which are several small lakes, the waters of which are strongly impregnated with salt, and from which many tons of this article are annually extracted. On all the lakes and rivers are black swans, ducks, wildgeese, teal, and various other water-fowl in the greatest abundance.

No country on the face of the earth is blessed with a finer climate than this beautiful island; favourable to most of the useful productions of the soil, it is at the same time salubrious, refreshing, and in every respect, delightful. It is, in fact, England with a finer sky, with a less of its winter frosts and of its autumnal and spring moisture: all the fruits and vegetables of an English kitchen garden are, without difficulty, raised here.

Plenty of timber trees, of the same species as those of New South Wales, and which have been enumerated and described by Brown and Labillardiere, are found on the banks of the Tamar along the shores of D'Entrecasteaux's Canal and the Derwent, and in almost every part of the island, but not so thick as to obstruct the labours of the agriculturist. The wild animals are the same as those of New South Wales, consisting chiefly of the kangaroo, the opossum, the wombat, the quairail, the bandicoot, the kangaroo-rat, &c. Horses, asses, horned cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, cats and rabbits, together with all kinds of European poultry, have been introduced with success.

Among the mineralogical productions, Mr. Evans enumerates copper, iron, alum, slate, limestone, asbestos and basalt, together with corneian, crystal, chrysolite, jasper, marble, and a great variety of petrefactions. Iron, in particular, is said to be most abundant near Launceston, on the Tamar, where there are entire mountains of this ore, and so rich as to have yielded 70 per cent. of pure metal. This, with the coal, which is also said to abound, cannot fail, as population increases, to become a source of wealth to the inhabitants.

A country such as this, need do only to be known to invite settlers, and fortunately there is no want of room for them. 'Large tracts of land,' says Mr. Wentworth, 'perfectly free from timber or underwood, and covered with the most luxuriant herbage, are to be found in all directions, but more particularly in the environs of Port Dalrymple.'

'These tracts (he continues) are invariably of the very best description, and millions of acres, which are capable of being instantly converted to all the purposes of husbandry, still remain unappropriated. Here the colonist has no expense to incur in clearing his farm: he is not compelled to a great preliminary outlay of capital, before he can expect a considerable return. He has only to set fire to the grass, to prepare his land for the immediate reception of the ploughshare; inasmuch that, if he but possess a good team of horses, or oxen, with a set of harness, and a couple of substantial ploughs, he has the main requisites for commencing an agricultural establishment, and for insuring a comfortable subsistence for himself and family.—p. 28.

Here too the farmer may with safety plant himself by the margin of the navigable rivers without incurring the risk, as in New South Wales of having the fruits of his labour swept away by an inundation. Neither have the harvests here ever failed from want of rain, as has frequently happened on the larger island. Barley and oats produce most abundantly, and the wheat is superior to that which is grown on New South Wales; so greatly indeed that the difference of price which it bears in Sydney market will generally pay the expense of transport thither; and the average produce is generally greater, with the exception perhaps of the flood-lands on the banks of the Hawkesbury and Nepean.

The natural grasses afford an abundance of pasturage at all seasons of the year, and supersede the necessity of making provision for winter provender in the shape of hay or other artificial food; and (notwithstanding the greater severity of the winters) every description of stock attains a larger size here than in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson. The only advantage which the large island seems to enjoy over this, consists in the fineness of its wool and the great excellence and variety of its fruits; particularly the grape, which promises to yield as good wine as any that is made in France, Spain or Portugal. The temperature of Van Diemen's Land is not sufficiently high for the cultivation of the vine; but by the introduction of the Marino sheep the wool has been already so much improved as to leave no doubt it will soon become a valuable article of export to the mother-country. Mr. Wentworth supposes that, twenty years hence, this single article will raise the colonists of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, to as high a pitch of happiness and prosperity as is enjoyed by any portion of His Majesty's subjects in any quarter of the globe; and that they may be enabled to ship for Great Britain, every year, at least to the value of a million sterling.

The exports at present consist of cattle, sheep, wool, flour, corned meats, hams, tongues, dried fish, hides, tallow, barilla, bark for tanning leather, seal skins and oil, whale oil, and spars. The markets hitherto opened to the colonists are England, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius and the East Indies. They have also sent considerable supplies of butcher's meat, corn and potatoes to Port Jackson.

Of the flourishing and highly improving state of the colony no stronger testimony can be adduced than the Report of Governor Macquarie, who visited it in the winter of last year. He states that the wretched huts and cottages of which Hobart town was composed in 1811, were now converted into regular and substantial buildings, many of them two stories high, spacious and not deficient in architectural taste; the industry, enterprise, and respectability of the inhabitants, appear to keep pace with the growth of their town; and their substantial comforts are rapidly multiplying under the judicious arrangements of the Lieutenant Governor Sorell, under whose administration almost the whole of these improvements are stated to have taken place.

He was no less gratified at the rapid improvements effected at George Town in Port Dalrymple, which, at the date of our former Article, had been merely marked out; but where he now found quarters for the civil and military officers, a commodious parsonage house, a temporary chapel, a gaol, a guard-house and a residence for the commandant completed, together with a large school-house nearly finished. The

troops were well accommodated, and the convicts were living in neat huts, with gardens adjoining, sufficiently large to supply them with vegetables in abundance. 'The situation' (the governor observes) 'of George Town is not only beautiful, but also admirably adapted for all the purposes of trade, being situated on the banks of a river navigable for ships of large burden, and but a short distance from the sea in Bass's Strait; and has the advantage of a plentiful supply of fresh water from springs in its immediate neighbourhood.'

From George Town, the governor proceeded by Launceston across the island to Hobart Town, and marked out the sites of four new townships, all seated in the midst of extensive tracts of rich land, and forming a regular chain of stations between Hobart Town and George Town, by which the communication between these places will be rendered both safe and convenient. Before this, indeed, Lieutenant Jeffreys had traversed almost the whole extent of the island, from Hobart Town to Launceston and Port Dalrymple, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, in a barouche, with three and sometimes four horses in hand, in which extent, he says, 'there were not twenty miles of what could be called a road; the rest being a beautiful level pasture, with but few trees to obstruct either the passage or the view.'

Governor Macquarie concludes his Report with expressions of the great gratification which he experienced throughout every part of his tour, arising from the happy situation of the people, the fertility of the soil, and the beauty of the country at large, which at no very distant day must, he thinks, be raised to the proud distinction of being one of the most valuable colonies belonging to the crown; a period which, he further observes, will be hastened by the recent influx of several respectable free settlers, with considerable property. He subjoins the result of a census taken some little time before his arrival, which is—that the population of Van Diemen's Land amounts to 6,373 souls, exclusive of the civil and military officers; and that it contains no less than 28,828 head of horned cattle; 18,468 sheep; 421 horses; and 10,638 acres of land in cultivation.*

With such an island in our possession, not one hundredth part of which has yet been granted away, it may perhaps be worth consideration whether some facilities might not be afforded to such of the labouring poor with their families, as should be willing to avail themselves of the offer. We speak with some hesitation on so nice a point; but by opening the colony to persons of such a description the necessity of sending out so many convicts would be superseded; and the whole of those who have offended against the laws of the country might, perhaps, be disposed of, with greater utility to the public and no less to themselves, on the unlimited parent colony of New South Wales. The vast range of country recently explored between the Hawkesbury and the Hastings has all the appearance of being extremely fertile, and every where well watered by numerous rivers, some of which are supposed to be navigable by small craft to a considerable distance from the sea coast. Here then there is ample scope to try the experiment of compelling the convicts to support themselves by their own labour; which, while it would free the nation from a large expense, would, by suitable encouragement, contribute to the comfort and advantage of the criminal, and consequently to his reformation, which we believe is rarely effected under the present system.

* We stated in the outset of this article that the population had been doubled nearly in the course of two years. The following comparison of a census taken from the books of the general muster in October, 1818 and 1820, will show that this is nearly the case.

Abstract of the General Muster-Books, taken in October 1818 and 1820.

	Acres of Land.				Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		No. of Free Persons and Settlers.			Male Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Total of Population.
	In Wheat	In Barley	In Beans and Peas.	In Potatoes.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
Hobart Town, including that part } In 1818,	3,329	135	143	347	97	106	4,008	7,019	36,000	62,000	649	333	483	1114	186	1763
called the county of Buckingham, } In 1820,	6,398	109	349	134	153	142	6,106	13,743	44,988	93,477	726	398	729	1673	326	4978
Port Dalrymple, including that part } In 1818,	1,520	76	31	21	20	32	1,398	2,271	13,193	21,099	189	78	150	267	54	739
called the county of Cornwall, ... } In 1820,	2,983	119	18	63	45	66	2,708	4,151	12,600	20,403	235	118	241	712	104	1459
As many arrivals took place during and } since the last Muster, may be added, .. }											130	20	60	520		739
Grand Total in 1818,	4,049	314	146	380	126	139	6,600	9,290	53,873	84,906	829	411	633	1351	240	2494
Grand Total in 1820,	9,375	528	367	417	209	208	10,905	17,934	57,588	124,880	1111	530	1060	3167	370	6173
Increase in two years,	4,326	214	219	38	77	70	4,305	8,644	3,715	40,974	282	119	427	1726	130	3679

N. B. The Military are omitted in the Population columns.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Letter from Manila.

Extract from Letters from Manila, 8th and 10th August 1832.

"In April last, a most dreadful plot was discovered here, which had for its object the destruction of every Spaniard, whether Royalist or Constitutional; the King's and Mestizo Regiments were, it appears, gained over for this purpose; the plot was only discovered the evening before its proposed execution; the Regiment of Mestizos was disbanded, and the King's marched off in different directions, a part to Cavite. Three sons of Colonel Bagot (a Creole Commanding the King's Regiment) were arrested, the Father was to have been King! Don Manuel Varela is also arrested, and is now prisoner in the Cabildo, preparatory to trial; he was to have been Xife Politico. I cannot describe the suspense which hung over us for some days."

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1833.

John Gomes was put to the bar to take his trial on a charge of Forgery.

The case was opened by Mr. TUNTON, acting for the Advocate Genera', who was absent.

The indictment was brought under three Counts:

The first Count was, for having on the 21st day of August last, forged one paper, purporting to be a Bank Note of the Bank of Bengal, of the value of 100 Rupees, with intent to defraud the said Bank of Bengal;—the second Count was, for uttering the said Note, well knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud one Gopalul Doss;—and the third Count, for uttering the said Note, with a view of defrauding one Shaik Tarra.

The case was briefly this: on or about the 21st day of August last, the Prisoner came to the house of one Shaik Tarra, a dealer in grain, of whom he took rice to the value of two Rupees, and ten Rupees in cash, and presented a Paper purporting to be a Bank of Bengal Note for 100 Rupees, pledging himself to redeem the Note in a day or two. Tarra after waiting two days went to the Prisoner's house, accompanied by a man named Lalla, who was with the Prisoner at the time he first presented the Note, and begged the Note might be redeemed. Gomes requested him to wait five or six days longer—he did so, but still the Note was not redeemed, at last both the Prisoner and Lalla told him to go and purchase cloth for them with these 100 rupees and pay himself out of the remainder; to this Tarra at first objected, saying as he was a poor man he would not be able to get security for the Note. The Prisoner, however told him to give the Note to his (Tarra's) brother-in-law, Alla Bux, who was a broker in the cloth line; this he at last consented to, and gave the Note to Alla Bux.

Alla Bux went to a cloth merchant called Gopalul Dhoos, accompanied by one Mirza Jann, purchased 12 pieces of cloth to the amount of 75 Rupees and brought the rest back in money viz. one Note for 16 Rupees and 9 Rupees in Silver: on the day following Tarra took both the Cloth and the remaining 25 Rupees to the Prisoner, and asked for the 12 Rupees he owed him. Gomes gave him back five of the pieces of cloth, told him to sell them, pay himself and return the remainder. Tarra requested he might be paid out of the money he had brought back, but this the Prisoner refused to do, and Tarra was in the end obliged to take the five pieces of cloth which he deposited in the hands of a tailor to sell them for him. Tarra two days after went to Moorshedabad. In the mean time, (about four days after the cloth was purchased) Gopalul Dhoos on presenting the Note to another person, was informed that it was a forged one, he immediately called upon Mirza Jann who had brought Alla Bux to his shop, and with him proceeded to the house of the latter. Alla Bux related how the Note had come into his possession, but as an arriving at Tarra's house, he was not to be found, the strongest suspicion fell on the two unfortunate persons before mentioned (Alla Bux and Mirza Jann) and they were both committed and sent to Jail. Tarra on returning about two months

after from Moorshedabad being informed of these circumstances, immediately hastened to the Police, stated himself to be the man from whom Alla Bux got the Note, and offered to point out the person from whom he himself had received it. Richard Bagnel, a Police Officer, was immediately sent with him to the house of Gomes, and all his effects seized forthwith. On examination, fourteen Notes, each of One Hundred Rupees, purporting to be of the Bank of Bengal, thirteen of which had yet no numbers affixed to them, were found in a Box belonging to the Prisoner, and many articles of clothing were also found, made up of the cloth obtained from Gopalul Dhoos.

The evidence for the Prosecution clearly stated the foregoing facts, the Note in question, as also the other fourteen were brought into Court and identified; it is here worthy of remark, how often a thirst after riches may blind the insatiate. Mr. Gomes, in his anxiety to make the most of his Notes, had in the Bengallee characters made them for 500, whereas the English showed they were but for 100 Rupees.

The Prisoner in his defence pretended that having been to a Rack shop in the Rhada Bazar, together with Tarra, he had got a little intoxicated, and when returning home through the Loll-Bazar had found a few slips of paper lying in the road, he picked them up, Tarra snatched at them, and might have got one into his possession, which must be the one now in question, the rest he had taken home and carefully looked in an escrutoire—he had no witnesses to call.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence shortly recapitulated the circumstances of the case, and concluded by observing that though it might be difficult to prove the forgery of the Note itself upon the Prisoner, there was not a doubt as to his having uttered Notes that he knew to be forged, which, exclusive of the evidence adduced, was fully demonstrated by finding the other fourteen Notes on his premises, most of which were yet in an unfinished state, and which he doubtless meant to fill up as occasion required: the circumstance of some of the cloth having been found in the prisoner's house, though of minor interest, still went to corroborate the statement of the witnesses, and he now left the Jury to decide on their verdict.

The Jury retired for a few minutes, and returned with a Verdict.—Guilty of uttering forged Notes and defrauding Gopalul Dhoos.

After which, Gourmohun Sircar was put to the bar on a Charge of Larceny and Conspiracy.

It appeared in evidence that the Prisoner who pretended to have jewels and ornaments to a considerable amount, in pledge with one Baboo Cannai Comer, endeavoured to persuade one Ghourpersaud Roy in the month of July last to purchase them of him for 240 Rupees, affirming they weighed twenty five sicra weight in Gold. The Prisoner prevailed on Ghourpersaud Roy to accompany him to the Baboo's house in Jerra Bagan where the pretended Baboo declared he would not produce the Jewels in question till the 240 Rupees were paid him; this was at first objected to, but a venerable Brahmin coming in at the moment proposed to be the mediator, he went into the house with Baboo Cannai Comer, and returned shortly after, declaring the Jewels were worth the sum demanded, and offering to stand security for their appearance. Ghourpersaud Roy not doubting the Brahmin's assertions from his venerable looks, counted out the 240 Rupees, the Baboo, the Brahmin, and the Prisoner then went inside. The Prosecutor waited full an hour, when being apprehensive of some fraud, he enquired of the people of the house, who were unanimous in declaring that none of the persons mentioned belonged to the house, nor could they say where he found,

Satisfactory evidence was given to this statement.

The Prisoner in his defence said he had never seen or heard of any of the parties in question, he produced four witnesses, who could only speak generally as to his character.

His Lordship shortly recapitulated the evidence to the Jury, who retired for three quarters of an hour, and brought in their verdict, Guilty of Conspiracy.

Another Pair of Friends.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I would not for the world, you should miss the truly delightful Colloquy between those hard-talking personages, friend CALES and friend GRIFFITH; turn to it I entreat you—you will find it in page last of to-day's BULL. You will there see that, in the course of the conversation, friend CALES observes that you, Sir, wish to kick up a dust and noise in society, and that you see that simply to prosecute the Editor of the BULL would not produce that effect, because the public would not care a fig, as CALES says, about a battle merely between "Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee," and that therefore you have joined the Proprietors in the prosecution, but that he (i. e. friend CALES) really thinks that your friends ought to advise you to withdraw the Proprietors from the action, and "pursue" Tweedle-dee alone.

Now, although I have a wonderful respect for friend CALES's judgment, I must venture with all due humility to differ from him *à toto calce* on this particular point. In the first place, a battle between you and Tweedle-dee would not, as CALES justly observes, kick up a dust and noise in society; to effect this very commendable purpose it is absolutely necessary that besides Tweedle-dee himself, his "approved good masters" should join in the fray; without this, as we say in the East, there would be no *tumult*, and I therefore hope that for this very strong reason you will by no means withdraw the Proprietors. Besides, if you were disposed to allow it, such "high-minded" personages would surely not chuse to withdraw and leave poor Tweedle-dee to bear the "burthen and heat of the day" by himself, after he has dragged so unscrupulously in their service.

Besides this, Tweedle-dee is not a greater culprit than the others, and with all deference to friend CALES, I think it highly unjust that Tweedle-dee should be punished and his owners be permitted to go unscathed. For my own part, I would as soon prosecute an action for damages against a furious Bull or a sheep-murdering Cur as against Tweedle-dee by himself—where, Sir, is the difference? I hope, therefore, that from a sense of justice to the "insulted community," and of compassion to Tweedle-dee in particular, you will not withdraw his Owners, nor suffer them to lay the soothing "unction to their souls," that they will be permitted to leave Tweedle-dee in the lurch; poor fellow! it would be a pity that he should be parted from so much "high-minded" company. This would be Tweedle-deeing the business most completely, but I hope, Sir, you know a trick worth two of that, as we used to say in the North-riding.

You will further observe that in the aforesaid Colloquy friend CALES accuses you of attempting to stop discussion through the "Public Press," by inviting Tweedle-dee and his friends to a solemn and public discussion at the bar of the Supreme Court:—truly, Mr. JOURNALIST, this is a "radical" way of stopping discussion. Does not friend CALES know that Tweedle-dee has a reporter? and that that reporter will report? and that Tweedle-dee will publish every syllable that passes at the solemn discussion, for which I understand you have sent Tweedle-dee and his owner's formal invitations? and does not friend CALES know that "Tweedle-dee and the 'high-minded'" will at the approaching discussion prove beyond all question the truth of every charge wherewith they have charged you, and, that whenever Tweedle-dee chuses to publish these "damning" proofs, the JOURNALIST's character will be damned for ever, and a day?

Why, CALES, friend CALES! sleepest thou? Rub thine eyes, man, and thou wilt perceive that the JOURNALIST has invited Tweedle-dee and the "high-minded" to a discussion, by the result of which both JOURNAL and JOURNALIST must be beyond redemption damned. Rub thine eyes, CALES! and turn them in the direction of the Supreme Court, and there thou wilt see the JOURNALIST equipped in seven-league boots, and, by all that's good, with his eyes open, posting headlong to the devil. How can we account for this, CALES, but by the sentence which you and I learnt at School; "*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*"

The fact is, Mr. Journalist, there is no hope for you but in the magnanimity of Tweedle-dee and the "high-minded," and as they were never known to triumph over a "fallen enemy," it is possible that from mere compassion to you they may forbear to prove the charges they have brought against you. It must be confessed, however, on the other hand, that to keep back these proofs will require an almost super-human forbearance, because Tweedle-dee and his friends must be well aware that if the proofs are not forthcoming at the approaching discussion, Tweedle-dee and they must for ever be content with the name of Tweedle-dumb.

January 13, 1823.

YORKSHIRE.

Oriental Research.

ORIENTAL MAGAZINE AND CALCUTTA REVIEW.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Whoever expects to find any thing "Oriental" in this Magazine, or any "Review" of the products of the Press of "Calcutta," will be grievously disappointed. The first article is the commencement of a "Synoptical View of General History," wherein Nimrod, Assur, Ninus, Sethon, Osiris, Isis, Typhon, Hermes, Menes, Sesostris, Osymandyas, Maeris, Necho, Psammeticus, Apries, Amasis, Psammeticus, Cambyses, &c. are shown up for the edification of grown Gentlemen. This primordial article opens with the following invulnerable position:

"Man is pre-eminently distinguished from the lower animals, not only by his superior powers of reason; by the faculty of articulate speech, and by religious sentiment; but also by his capacity of accumulating and recording the knowledge and attainments of his fellow-beings, and of transmitting the memorials of his race from one generation to another."

Thus a Bull may be an object of worship to human beings; yet he is himself without religious sentiment, and his powers of reasoning and of penmanship exceedingly inferior to those of his worshippers.

The author of the article on Italy is a greater admirer of the "paper Bulls and cowed warriors" of modern Rome, than of the civil and military institutions of the invincible Romans of old; and thinks that the ruins of St. Peter and the Vatican will hereafter be viewed with "much greater awe," than is now inspired by a contemplation of the Coliseum and Pantheon. A monk's whip is a more awful instrument than the Fiasco, and "a paper Bull" a more venerable document than a decree of the Senate.

He informs us that "the scenic charms of this country lay at the foot of the Alps, and in different parts of the Apennines." Doubtless many spots may there be found pregnant with beauties, and convenient recesses wherein the Carbonari may hold their conspiracies preparatory to their ascent.

The Ingenious Reviewer concludes as follows:—

"Who then can take upon him to pronounce, what is yet in store for a country, where civilization and refinement themselves appear to have been carried so far, as to have led to the degeneration of every solid virtue, that supports true and rational liberty? Were the present inhabitants swept away, and a colony of Cossacks from the banks of the Don and the Volga, planted in their place, Italy might again boast of freedom in her political state; and the first effectual step towards this freedom would, perhaps, be the destruction of her Statues and her Pictures."

It is an old Tauric doctrine that Law is an enemy of Liberty; and by the same token, as Cossacks do not encumber themselves with camel-loads of law books, they are your only Freemen. We see, too, how civilization (probably from her familiarity with law) leads not only to the degeneration of nations, but of "solid virtue" herself.

Of the article on Scindinavia, I shall only say that the Reviewer vouches for the accuracy of Dr. Clarke as an observer, and for his respectability as a writer.

The next article is Peru Owen, and the Reviewer is so delighted with Peru, Caleb, and Griffith, that he devotes thirty pages to them. We have here an incomparable page and a half on the

Press of Calcutta, (to be sure the only thing that savours of Calcutta, in the whole book,) levelled at the "Journalist of Jerash."

"We are indeed particularly unlucky," says he "in the fate, which has befallen us.—Without possessing the reality of the thing, we have suffered all the evils, which this reality can inflict; and with nothing that can be called, *Liberty of the Press*, we daily witness a licentiousness, which is the more intolerable, that it arises not out of an abuse of freedom, but an abuse of thralldom. The whole spirit of the Government under which we live, in this country, is hostile to, and indeed incompatible with, perfect Freedom of the Press. A power must always reside in the Government of punishing, summarily, whatever they may regard, as having tendency, to shake our empire; and where this power exists, it were absurd to talk of liberty of discussion through a Free Press, which means nothing more nor less, than the right of publishing one's sentiments without the assistance of a Censor; and that of having these sentiments, judged of by a jury of one's peers, and by no other authority. Our own sentiments on this important subject are so far made up, from some slight experience of the comparative evils of a Press in India under a Censorship, and a Press in India left to itself, that we have no hesitation in saying, that the evils attending the former are not once to be named with those arising out of the latter state of things."

"But now, that the public Press has actually been running riot for several years, and producing evils, both of a public and private nature, it is apparent, that India might be lost to England, if Juries were to be the only Judges of what is calculated to shake the foundations of our power."

Our fate is unlucky indeed, since we can neither be trusted with freedom nor thralldom!! Every experiment having been unsuccessfully tried, except that of a Free press, it would seem a natural policy for once to resort to the regimen of freedom, and see whether its mischiefs could be "named with" those of the regimen of thralldom. If the power of summary punishment must always reside in the Government—if the British Parliament which conferred that power are incompetent to withdraw it—if Englishmen in India are fated for ever to be deprived of Trial by Jury where person, character, and property are most deeply concerned, there is an end of the argument, and our only remaining chance is to try varieties of thralldom. Our fate is then not only "unlucky," but desperate; for though the law of England is a match for all the abuses of thralldom, what can cope with the abuses of thralldom—being itself made up and compacted of abuses!

In all this outrage to common sense, we recognise a genuine representative of the BULL faction. That wild race will embrace any thing rather than Law; and we see their hostility to it burn the fiercer the more the Journalist perseveres in his design of directing its energies against them!

January 13, 1823.

PENRUDDOCK

* "Without the aid of a Censor."—FRIEND OF BANKS.

Another daring attack on an European in the Kishnaghar district.—By accounts from Kishnaghar, it appears that another daring outrage has occurred in that district, this with others that have taken place since the murder of Mr. Inlach gives us the greater cause to lament, that the perpetrators of that horrid act still remain unpunished; it is however to be hoped that the frequency of these infamous proceedings may lead to a more strenuous exertion on the part of the district police, in bringing the murderers to conviction.

It appears that a gentleman, Mr. M.—was proceeding up the Mat-tahanga, and on the 13 instant about 4 o'clock in the afternoon as he was passing Rannaghat about 8 or 9 fellows took hold of his track rope, and demanded to know in the most daring manner whose boat it was. Mr. M. instantly jumped ashore; this intrepidity appears to have saved him, for the fellows apparently struck with seeing him so soon ready to meet them, got into a small boat, and made for the opposite side of the river. Mr. M. followed them and continued doing so till they went into the house of a rich native at Rannaghat and there he lost them; being determined however to get satisfaction, he went to the Tannedar and reported the case to him; he appeared at first to treat it lightly but finding that Mr. M. was determined to represent the case to the Magistrate he changed his tone. Mr. M. had 10,000 Rupees in the boat with him—Accounts further state that the Magistrate has taken the matter up, and means to give it a thorough investigation, and it is strongly to be hoped that the result may prove such acts warrant in his opinion the detestation for trial by the Court of Circuit of all concerned, which does not appear to have been the case with the people who were apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Inlach; although to the eyes of the profane vulgar, the suspicion against them was strong.—John Bell.

Papers from Macao.

THE BEE.—NO. II.—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1822.

In the midst of the most profound tranquillity, and whilst the public satisfaction was increasing in proportion to the difference experienced from the day on which the new Government was installed; whilst justice, so long an alien to this country, was again enthroned as became her: whilst intolerable abuses in the public administration were gradually extirpating; whilst finally our new Government was benevolently occupied in imparting to the inhabitants of this city the benefits of the Constitution, uniting them one with another, and by pointing to the past, teaching them to desire for the future to live together as one family; while thus occupied, say we, it was providentially discovered that a conspiracy of demagogues, impelled by the spirit of sedition and exalted by the ambition of reigning, had it in contemplation to disgrace our national glory, and the patriotism of Macao, on the night of Saturday the 13th last; gaining over to their party, by promises, various individuals, and amongst them one true patriot by whom the conspiracy was denounced.

Due precautions were however taken by Government, and this depraved attempt was frustrated most completely. We cannot refrain from noticing here the zeal and patriotism of the Verredor (Sub-Alderman) Paulino de Silva Barbosa, who gave the earliest intimation to the Governor of La Barra to place his people under arms, as it was the intention of the rebels to provide themselves with ammunition from that Fortress for the purpose of fortifying themselves in San Paulo do Monte to realize their wicked schemes. Praise is also due to the Judge Paulo Vazente Bello and the Verredor Domingos Jose Gomes, who flew to Head Quarters, from whence His Excellency the Governor (des armee) despatched the necessary orders; thus preserving the city and its inhabitants from the fatal consequences of this horrible conspiracy.

No one can doubt of the legitimacy with which the new Government was installed; the favourable opinion of the public acquired in the short space of 27 days from its nomination, and the unanimous approbation of the principal inhabitants and citizens in the General Assembly of the 16th instant, is an incontrovertible argument for its legitimacy, and a high eulogium in its favour. And we may add, that when we have seen the severe test of public opinion exercising its newly acquired privileges in favour of government, this must be a proof of the universal satisfaction of its constitutional inhabitants.

But as Justice, Union, Tranquillity and Good Order, can but be disagreeable to men of restless and perturbed spirits, it is no wonder that some should be found disgusted at our salutary reforms.

What delirium! What shame is this, inhabitants of Macao! That whilst the sacred name of Liberty, which despotism had so long stifled in your generous bosoms, burst forth anew; whilst spontaneously adhering to the national cause you chose from amongst yourselves members to sustain the cares of government according to the principles of a Constitution which delivers you from the deep gulf of miseries in which you were plunged; that while tranquillity resided in the bosom of your families beneath the safeguard of this holy palladium: there should yet be found amongst you perfidious and perjured men, who, in the very act of swearing this sacred oath, were meditating discord and anarchy! Do not be deceived; let not the sacred name of our country be profaned, and whether born in this or that hemisphere be faithful Portuguese. Fly! fly from their hypocritical patriotism, and if they speak in the name of the Constitution believe them not; for with the word in their mouths, nothing is farther from their hearts.

Inhabitants of Macao! The true Constitutionalist is he who obeys the constituted authorities, and who conforms exactly to the laws; who, mindful of his own comfort, is the friend of good order, and who finally, avoids confusion and anarchy; and be among you who is displeased with the new order of things,

that man is the Anti-Constitutionalist, the foe to humanity, and the grovelling slave of oppression.

Confide them in your Government, she watches over your fidelity and will promptly listen to your representations when you may conceive your rights to be infringed. But forget not that in as much as Governments are human institutions, in so much are they liable to error.

Should you have occasion to appeal, be it with the respect due to your superiors, and not with insult or insolence, as some enemies of social order have done; love order, peace and tranquillity, for thus alone can you enjoy the blessings of our Holy Constitution.

We here conclude for this day our Translations from this interesting Paper, farther extracts are in course of preparation, but we cannot close them without looking back a moment to the documents which we have had the pleasure to present to our readers.—They are like the revolution to which they owe their existence, distinguished by a moderation, a sound excellent tone of good sense, which must excite admiration; were we to remark on any particular passage, it might be considered almost as profanation, and after penning some observations, we left the documents—to stand 'beautiful and alone,' unaided except by God and their own good cause, and calling forth the admiration of every true lover of patriotism in whatever corner of the globe it be found.

But in turning over once more we could not refrain from presenting one passage to our readers, in it there is so much true patriotism, so much of those excellent qualities by which this Paper is distinguished, that, clothed in the beautiful and spirit-stirring language of Camoens, it almost rivals the remains of antiquity.

Ab! não vás dexeis illudir, não profaneis o nome sagrado da Patria, sôde verdadeiros Portuguezes; a ter nascido neste, ou naquelle Hemisferio he hum accidente; fugi, fugi do seu hypocritismo patriótico, e se elles vos faltarem em Constituição, não os acrediteis, por que apesar do a terem na boca ella lhes foge do coração.

What a volume is contained in this exhortation and those which follow it.

Passengers.

List of Passengers per H. C. Ship DOWNVIEW, Captain Samuel Lyde, despatched from Saver the 9th of January 1823.

For England.—Mrs. Colonel Penny, and two Children; Mrs. Deare, and four Children; Mrs. Stammers, and one Child; Mrs. Danahoo, and six Children; Lieutenant Colonel Featherston, of the Honourable Company's Service; Captain J. Penny, ditto; Major G. Deare, of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons, Captains Williams, and Corlandt, ditto, Lieutenants T. Brett, J. B. Margell, W. Brett, J. Fearon, Henry Young, H. Stammers, and Parby, ditto, Cornets Spooner, Robinson, Hodges, and Harrison, ditto, Assistant Surgeon Browne, ditto, Quarter Master Danahoo, ditto, and Veterinary Surgeon Richwood, ditto; Captain Graham, of His Majesty's 50th Regiment, Lieutenant Sprigitt of His Majesty's 57th Regiment. Children: Two of Colonel Featherston's, Two of Captain Williams's, Two of Captain Graham's, Masters Frederick Trower, Frederick Atkinson, and Charles Hamilton.

List of Passengers per Ship ELIZA, Captain B. S. Woodhead, from Batavia, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang 25th of December 1822.

From Batavia.—Messrs. J. Colville, C. Thaysen, and J. Mackertish, Merchants. From Singapore.—Mr. C. Watts, Merchant. From Penang.—Mr. W. Lambie, Mariner.

List of Passengers per Ship GOOD HOPE, Capt. R. Humphreys, from South America 7th of June, and Singapore 8th of December.

From Singapore.—Rev. Samuel Milton, Dr. M. Nash, from Otahoit.

List of Passenger per Brig LOUISA, Captain R. Harris, from Penang 30th of November.—Captain J. Mien.

Marriages.

On the 14th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, GEORGE GOWEN FRASER, Esq. of Chaudsey Malda, to Mrs. BLATILDA DAVIES.

On the 13th instant, at John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. COOPER, GEORGE CROFLEY, (Serjeant Commissariat) to Miss SARAH EVES.

On a Daisy in India.

For the Calcutta Journal.

Flower of the North, in silver sheen
The Star of Scotland's braes eae green,
Where halo-rays are round thee seen

In Burns's lay;
To hail thee here in raptures keen
I wad be wae.

These shores where tropic Sun beams shine
Suit not that gentle look of thine,
Beneath the blaze thou must decline;

Or hid in gloom,
For thy own fairy dells thou'lt pine
Nae mair to bloom.

No lark descending from her flight
Afar shall hail thee in delight
Beside her nest a guiding light;

She stoops and sings,
Till at her flow'et's side alight
Her quiv'ring wings.

The palm majestic waving high,
The mighty river rolling by,
In lofty look o' mockery

Upon the hour,
Here Nature has nae sympathy
In the sweet flow'r.

The fields to which thy charms belong,
The bleat of lambs, the linnet's song
The chiming barn, and childhood's throng,
Themselves as fair,

Rev'ling thy snowy wreaths among
In joy declare

So fares the bard on exile-plain
Amidst the proud, the selfish train,
Should be awake a native strain

In India drear,
His artless notes essay in vain
To win the ear.

Flower of the North, withdraw thy ray
Lost in the blaze of Tropic day;
Be hush'd my unregarded lay.

Till exile o'er
We meet, sweet Flower! on Scotia's brae.
See blithe once more.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 14	Louisa	British	R. Harris	Penang	Nov. 30

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 11	Pallas	British	Hamilton	New South Wales
12	Valetta	British	J. W. Phillips	China

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLINTHEAM, —ARAB, on her way to Town, —ELANOR, and ELISA, pinned up.

Keelover.—GENERAL LECOR, (P.) outward-bound, remains, —FATAL MORANUC, proceeded down, —EARL KEELIE, ARABY, MELICHEL PHUR, outward bound, remains, —INDIANA, passed down, —ANN and ANELIA, GOOD HOPE, and BUNSONAH MERCHANT, inward-bound, remains.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, THAMES, NAB-CHICKEN of ELV, WINCHELSEA, and WARREN HASTINGS.